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FIVE CENTS A COPY

MAIN CAUCASUS RANGE CROSSED IN OPEN CART

Mountaineer Drives Skillfully on Narrow Road With Many Sharp Twists

TOURIST FINDS SCENES OF WILD GRANDEUR

Peaks Surpass Mt. Blanc in Height—Several Ways Open Over Great Barrier

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALIGIRH, Russia—There are several ways of crossing the main Caucasus range, which extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian and constitutes a sort of gigantic natural barrier between Asia and Europe, with its many snowy peaks surpassing Mt. Blanc in height.

One can make a one-day automobile trip over the broad highways, known as the Georgian Military Road, which connects Vladikavkaz, on the northern side of the range, with Tiflis, capital of Georgia, on the southern.

Or one can enjoy what is reported to be some of the most magnificent scenery in the world at the price of a week's tramp over the so-called Sukhum Military Road, which in many places is nothing but a rough mountain trail, blocked with snow except in two summer months, and impassable not only for motors but also for carts.

I chose the middle way, represented by the road which is barred for automobiles over most of its distance, but may be traversed in carts.

Starts in Western Georgia
For wild grandeur of scenery, striking landmarks of the past and picturesque costumes and habits of the present-day inhabitants, the trip over this road ranks very high; but, extremely few foreigners have ever taken it. The southern beginning of the road is at Kutais, in western Georgia.

Here, amid the ruins of an old fortress, one may see a gigantic plane tree, 35 feet in circular dimension, under which, according to tradition, the khans who formerly held sway in Imeritia, the land of which Kutais was the capital, sat and meted out summary Eastern justice to their subjects.

Even in hastily passing through Kutais one gets a very pleasant impression of this town, with its white houses amid green trees and its comparative freedom from the prevalent dirt toward industrialization. In contrast to cosmopolitan Tiflis Kutais is 100 per cent Georgian in the linguistic sense; very few of

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Building Pictures Give Chicagoans Tax Comparison

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A picture book of all kinds of buildings that can be found in a big city has started coming from the press. Not only is it one of the most unusual booklets ever printed here, but one of the most significant to Chicago. Few are as yet in circulation but when the first order of 20,000 is ready, it is expected to find a wide demand.

For many years the laws of the State have required that what each man's property was valued at for purposes of taxation should be added. The purpose was to have the taxing done in the open, so it would be fair.

But tax fixing became a time-honored piece of politics here, and the shoving down of valuations, so that the favored would have their taxes reduced, called for secrecy. Twenty-seven years ago, the taxing officials published the assessments in a foreign-language newspaper for one year. Since then there has not been even that much of an attempt at publicity.

Finally the tax paying worm turned, and out of the tax valuation upheaval has come the picture book of property. Every type is listed, and with it the basis on which it is assessed. There are 282 pictures and as many classes. Every property owner can run through the book, pick out a picture which corresponds to his holding and figure it out for himself.

ONTARIO LIGNITE EXPERIMENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Department of Mines made plans to have two diamond drills at work sinking test holes all the winter on the lignite deposits now being developed by the government in the James Bay district. Present official estimates are that between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 tons of low grade coal comprise the field.

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Soviet Ambassador to Britain Named

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Moscow
OFFICIAL announcement has been made that Gregory Sokolnikov, former Soviet Commissioner of Finance, and now president of the Naphtha Syndicate, has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain.

Gregory Sokolnikov has been noted chiefly for his work in finance. He was formerly the people's commissary for finance and stabilized the currency of the Soviet Union.

Canada Claims Revolutionary Steel Process

Independence of United States Supplies Is Seen in New Invention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Announcement is made here that patent rights to the Alfred Musso semi-direct steel process of utilizing low grade ores, which it is claimed will render Canada independent of United States steel supplies, have been secured here for all countries except the United States and Italy.

The Dominion Department of Mines, it is reported, has undertaken to erect a pilot plant at the National Research Laboratories, Ottawa, for the purpose of demonstrating the process, believing it will make possible the commercial utilization of low grade iron ores and coal, of which Canada has an abundant supply.

James Playfair, inland shipping magnate, with other varied interests, including the control of the St. John, N. B. Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and Frank Ross, vice-president of the Canadian Vickers Shipyard, Montreal, and associates have secured the rights.

No Iron Ore Mined in Canada

At present no iron ore is being mined in Canada. The British Empire Steel Corporation obtains its ore from its properties in Newfoundland. Other Canadian steel companies obtain ore from the United States.

About 70 per cent of the steel used in Canada now has its origin in the United States.

In 1928 Canadian imports of iron and its products, mainly from the United States, were valued by the Customs Department at \$259,500,000. The first iron produced in Canada was made from ore in the St. Maurice River valley, Quebec, over 100 years ago, and low grade iron ore occurs in many parts of the Dominion.

The standard smelting practice requires the use of coke, which can only be made from special classes of coal, but the new Musso process, it is stated, permits the use of any quality of coal or lignite, black or otherwise finely powdered coal answering the requirements.

New Features of Process

The main features of the Musso process consists of the direct reduction of iron ore or sponge iron ore by the carbon of coal, magnetic separation of the gangue, melting the sponge iron in the presence of a suitable flux to produce pure iron; and the formation of steel by the addition of carbon alone or carbon and alloy constituents in a furnace.

The Musso process is said to show an economy of 20 per cent, while the steel ingots produced are equal to high grade electrically produced steel. Introducing the new process, its backers claim that it will have a revolutionary effect on the steel industry throughout the world, and that it is the first momentous new development in steel making since the Bessemer process was perfected and adopted. The erection and equipment of a Musso plant will, it is said, cost only half the investment in a plant of similar capacity operating along other modern lines.

The pilot plant at Ottawa is to be completed and ready for operation by the end of January next.

Scotch Pines Save New York Farmer From Picking Stones Off State Road

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A farmer's difficulties in keeping the state road bordering his land from being constantly filled with stones, have led to a reforestation movement extending through Delaware County, it is reported to the State Conservation Department.

On the farm of John Adams, near Delhi, there is a glacial drumlin, composed wholly of stones. There is but little earth in the hill, and this is insufficient at any point to form a bed for vegetation.

The drumlin is on the extreme edge of Mr. Adams' farm, and immediately borders a state road. Every time there was a heavy rain, or when snows melted in the spring, the stone pile, as the drumlin was referred to, shed quantities of stones. They fell on the highway, endangering traffic, and Mr. Adams was required, as a matter of citizenship, to clear the stones from the road.

Inasmuch as the drumlin produced no crops, and merely added to his labors by its habit of dislodging stones, Mr. Adams decided that some-

Woman Explores Remote Spots That Figure in Spanish History

Far Corners of the Earth Are Open Door to Her Who Travels Much

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Although traveling with a distinctively serious purpose, Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, American woman explorer, gets an enormous amount of pleasure from her journeys.

Mrs. Adams has centered her interest largely on Spain and Portugal, following the "argosies" with portly sail that set forth from those countries to the farthest known regions of the earth and sometimes to the unknown. She has visited the scenes of the colonies that they planted and taken up the study of their civilizations and remains. She has also been interested in tracing the influences that contributed to the development of Spain and Portugal and in investigating their sources has been led far afield in other directions.

When Mrs. Adams sailed on her most recent trip early last summer she was accompanied by her husband, Franklin P. Adams, counselor of the Pan-American Union and an authority on Spanish-American.

At Caracas, Mr. Adams had to turn back to set sail for the United States, but Mrs. Adams set her face toward the East, and proceeded to a new goal in search of information regarding the beginnings of culture and civilization as they affected Spain.

Mrs. Adams once crossed the island of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, in the saddle, the first white woman to do this. She traveled by the same method through the Philippines to add to her information regarding former Spanish possessions, which had taken her from Siberia to Sumatra and in the course of which she had studied ancient races allied with the earliest American peoples. Her explorations were interrupted by the World War, during the course of which she devoted herself to the cause of the Allies, speaking in all parts of the country.

Following the war she visited Indian tribes in the United States, later revisiting South America, where she reached new frontiers. Turning to Europe, she spent a year in Spain and Morocco, crossing the French and Spanish protectorates from east to west.

Mrs. Adams is widely known through her connection with the National Geographic Society of Washington, which she joined in 1905, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of London, an honorary member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Cadiz, member of the National Institute of Social Sciences and chairman of the International Society of Women Geographers. The Society of Women Geographers, founded in 1925, of which Mrs. Adams is president, absorbs a large amount of her time and interest.

AXMEN TO RID ROADSIDES OF ILLEGAL SIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—An appeal to passing motorists to join in abolishing illegal billboards has been issued by Colvin Farley, president of the Westchester County Conservation Association. The destruction of such roadside signs and posters as come within an act of the center of any road in New York State is now within the law, Mr. Farley said.

Residents of Westchester County are to be mobilized and armed with axes, that the scenic beauties of the county may no longer be hid behind some huge commercial advertisement, Mr. Farley said.

"I am already enlisting members of the axmen squads," he added. The method to be followed, both by the organized squads and the "free lance" members, according to Mr. Farley, is to "take a tape measure along and with it measure the distance from either edge of the road, and thus determine the width of the sign. If it is more than 30 feet in either direction, advertising signs within this area are illegal and may be attacked at once."

Participating in the clean-up, in addition to the Westchester County Conservation Association and the passing motorists, are the County Realty Board, the New York State police and the park commission.

"The type of advertisement we have in mind at this time," said a statement widely broadcast by the conservation association, "consist of placards, posters and signs of wood, metal, cloth or paper, usually cheaply made and painted in gaudy colors. The association asks every public-spirited citizen whose business or pleasure takes him by motor through Westchester County during the last two weeks in November to devote a few minutes of his time to tearing down every advertising poster or board that he encounters on the right-of-way along the road."

thing must be done, Clifford E. Pettis, then in charge of the state's forests, inspected the drumlin, and told Mr. Adams that Scotch pine would grow on it, and would solve his "stone pile" problem. That was in 1909.

Five hundred Scotch pine seedlings were planted in the drumlin, set down among the smooth, sliding stones. During the first few years they gained but little height, but their four nourishment and sent their roots around clusters of stones. In 1911, Mr. Adams put in 1000 more young trees, and since then, year after year, he has made additional plantings in the "stone pile," increasing the number by 5000 in a single year. All told, he has planted 25,000 trees on the drumlin.

Not only has the slipping of stones been halted by the trees, but Mr. Adams now possesses a woodlot of great value. The sight of the pines growing on the drumlin attracted the attention of farmers' groups throughout the section, and frequent visits are made to the spot. Last year 536,000 trees were planted in the county, and the total since 1909 is more than 3,000,000 trees.

Heads Woman Explorers



Harris & Ewing
HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS

cause of the Allies, speaking in all parts of the country.

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U. S. Also Accepts Date

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has informed Great Britain that Jan. 21 will be acceptable to the United States for the inauguration of the London Conference on Naval Arms Limitation, revealing for the first time the exact date upon which the parley will convene.

This was done in response to requests from London, Tokyo, Paris and Rome that the Washington Government indicate whether this proposed date was suitable.

The American delegation plans to arrive in London some three or four days before the conference begins, in order to orient itself and be ready to devote its attention solely to the work of the parley once it is under way.

MOVE TO GIVE BACK PROPERTY TO HAPSBURGS

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—A proposal that articles of the 1919 constitution decreeing confiscation of the Hapsburgs' property in Austria should be rescinded has been brought forward by Richard Schmitz, Education Minister, in Mr. Ignaz Seipel's last Cabinet and leader of the Austrian Roman Catholic People's Party.

Herr Schmitz proposes that the ordinary laws should apply, which means that restoration of property to the former royal house would not require a two-thirds majority of both houses of parliament or a plebiscite, but only a clear parliamentary majority.

The moment is also regarded as propitious for publication of the report of legal experts, appointed some years ago by the above mentioned People's Party and the Christian Socialists—another Roman Catholic party—to investigate the legal aspect of the Hapsburg confiscations. The experts' work was finished in 1925, and now, during the coming weeks, will be published. According to its findings, the greater part of Hapsburg possessions and funds were of a private nature when the Republic was proclaimed. Therefore the expropriation was improper without compensation or legal procedure.

Reliable estimates calculate that the Hapsburg estates, including palaces and securities, alone are worth 80,000,000 gold crowns (\$16,000,000). Involved in this question are many important valuable art collections. The return of these properties by the Austrian state would involve great financial loss.

Another pro-Hapsburg move, made simultaneously with the above, is the action of the Society "Reichsbund," in which all the old nobility are represented, to get people of all political parties to sign a petition supporting the Schmitz proposal, while the Roman Catholic Women's organization of the Province of Tyrol is demanding not only return of the Hapsburgs' material possessions, but also removal of the ban of expulsion placed upon them. The monarchy question occupies an insignificant position here compared with Hungary and the proposals regarding the Hapsburgs are unlikely to succeed.

PRINCES JOIN RANKS OF KNIT SIX, DROP ONE

LONDON (AP)—The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, have taken up knitting and crocheting—a pastime that is becoming increasingly popular among the nobility and the gentlemen of the select upper social circles in Great Britain.

Their first efforts consist of three scarves each exhibited at Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. The guild secretary remarked that the Prince always sent articles along to the exhibition, but that this was the first time he has contributed his own personal efforts. "They are exceedingly well done," said the secretary.

Other distinguished figures adept at knitting include the Earl of Harwood, Lord Gainsford and Lord Holmpatrick.

ITALY ACCEPTS INVITATION TO LONDON PARLEY

Grandi, Foreign Minister, It Is Anticipated Will Head Delegation

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Italian Government has informed the British Government of its acceptance of the date Jan. 21 for the opening of the naval conference.

Although this date clashes with the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, Italy raises no objection on that account if the date is found acceptable to the other powers. The Italian delegation to the London conference is not yet named, but it is believed that the principal delegates will be Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister; Admiral Giuseppe Siriani, Minister of the Navy, and possibly also General Demarini, who has been the principal Italian representative in various conferences on disarmament at Geneva.

Several Fascist newspapers express disappointment that the British Government has not yet given Italy the necessary information on the various subjects to be discussed at the London conference and that therefore the agenda of the conference still remains somewhat vague.

There is reason to believe, however, that Antonio Bordonaro, the Italian Ambassador to London, who is coming to Rome to confer with Benito Mussolini and Signor Grandi, will clarify the doubtful points and will facilitate the preliminary negotiations now in progress between Rome and London and Rome and Paris.

Mau Chiefs Wary on Making Pact With Mandatary

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—That the political situation in Western Samoa was not yet completely satisfactory was admitted Nov. 15 by Sir James Parr, representative of the New Zealand Government, when the exact date upon which this territory was considered by the League of Nations Mandates Commission.

Order has been restored and the situation has improved, but efforts by the New Zealand administration to establish relations with the chiefs of native organization known as Mau have not been successful and the passive resistance movement continues, he said.

Nevertheless, added Sir James, the mandate is resolved to exercise the greatest patience, and will continue to examine the grievances of natives, although law and order will be strictly enforced. There has been considerable improvement in the economic situation during the last year. Discussing the situation in Palestine, the commission noted that it had not been possible to receive all necessary documentation to enable it to give its opinion to the League Council, and it decided, subject to the approval of the president of the Council, to hold an extraordinary session in March in time to report to the Council's May session.

Sea Rivals in War Turn to Peace Cause

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Capt. Ernest Hashagen, German submarine commander, has arrived here to attend the League of Nations peace meeting at Reading where he will appear on the same platform with Commander Norman Davis whose submarine-chasing "mystery" ship was one of 62 vessels Captain Hashagen torpedoed during the war.

The German commander said on landing: "The English people have been wonderfully kind. I'm surprised at the way they have forgotten all enmity." He described his friendly relations with the British commander who was a prisoner in Captain Hashagen's submarine after the "mystery" ship had been sunk, adding: "We gave each other no information."

Describing the present attitude he said, "I'm out for peace now. I want to see a peaceful understanding between nations. I look back on wartime as a time of dreadful memories but I always saved lives when I could."

JOJOURNEY'S END MS. SOLD

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The manuscript of "Journey's End," the popular anti-war play by R. C. Sherriff, was sold at a banquet at the Guildhall for the benefit of the League of Nations Union. The purchaser is Sir Walter Lawrence, who paid £1500 for it and proposes to present it to the British Nation.

HOOVER CALLS UPON LEADERS OF GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS TO SPEED PROSPERITY PLANS

President Outlines Steps Taken to Assure Continued Prosperity

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington
PRESIDENT HOOVER, in the following statement, outlines course to pursue:

I have during the past week engaged in numerous conferences with important business leaders and public officials with a view to the co-ordination of business and governmental agencies in concerted action for continued business progress.

I am calling for the middle of next week a small preliminary conference of representatives of industry, agriculture, and labor to meet with the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, together with the chairman of the Federal Farm Board, to develop certain definite steps.

For instance, one of the results of the speculative period through which we have passed in recent months has been the diversion of capital into the security market, with consequent lagging of the construction work in the country.

The postponement of construction during the past month, including not only building, railways, merchant marine, and public utilities, but also federal, state, and municipal public works, provides a substantial reserve for prompt expanded action. The situation is further assured by the exceptionally strong cash position of the large manufacturing industries of the country.

The magnificent workings of the Federal Reserve System and the inherently sound condition of the banks have already brought about a decrease in interest rates and an assurance of abundant capital—the first time such a result has been so speedily achieved under similar circumstances.

In market booms we develop over-optimism, with a corresponding reverse into over-pessimism. They are equally unjustified, but the sad thing is that many unfortunate people are drawn into the vortex of these movements with tragic loss of savings and reverses. Any lack of confidence in the economic future or the basic strength of business in the United States is foolish. Our national capacity for hard work and intelligent co-operation is ample guarantee for the future.

My own experience has been, however, that words are not of any great importance in times of economic disturbance. It is action that counts. The establishment of credit stability and ample capital through the Federal Reserve System and the demonstration of the confidence of the Administration by undertaking tax reduction with the co-operation of both political parties, speak more than words.

The next practical step is the organizing and co-ordinating of a forward movement of business through the revival of construction activity, the stimulation of exports, and of other legitimate business expansion, especially to take such action in concert with the use of our new powers to assist agriculture. Fortunately, the sound sense, the capacity and readiness for co-operation of our business leaders and governmental agencies give assurance of action.

Sardonic G.B.S. of Popular Legend

a Myth, Finds Shavian Pilgrim

Mr. Shaw, Tracked to Sylvan Retreat, Shows No Sign of Being Mephistophelean Satyr—Always Says His Say Carefully—Enjoys Public Tumult He Provokes

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

IT MAY be an overstatement to describe London just at present as obsessed with G. Bernard Shaw. It is a town of too diverse interests, a place of too varied and discursive conversation for any one person or topic to hold the spotlight long. Nowhere is talk at tea-table, dinner or club richer in variety, in allusion, in diversity than in the English metropolis. Politics, the theater, art, literature, international affairs engage the British thought in its moments of relaxation, and upon all of these Shaw has spoken; with most of them, indeed, he is personally identified. Only on the engaging subject of sport has he failed to qualify as an expert commentator. How a man who dared to append to his sketch in "Who's Who" these sacrilegious words: "Recreation. Anything but sport," has held his place in British esteem is a problem for social psychologists. Yet he has his own sport and pursues it diligently. He shoots forth as it flies—a much more elusive bird than either graven or phœnean—and he seems to have an amazing zest for this marksmanship and ample time for practicing it. In the comparatively few days that I was in London he had the social world talking of his new edition of "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism," with its provocative pasted-in preface, and his incisive comedy, "The Apple Cart." With both these major operations off his hands he applied his scalpel to the extirpation of offenses against the beauty of the English countryside. I know he will not like that particular metaphor, since neither the jargon nor the methods of surgery appeal to him. But despite playwrighting and Socialist preachments he found time for letters to the press on the destruction of the Malvern Hills, and the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Title of Shah Is Taken by New Afghan Monarch

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The reasons for the sentence of capital punishment passed by Nadir Khan, King of Afghanistan, upon Habibullah (Bach-I-Sakao, or the water-carrier's son) and his confederates, after they had been captured, are explained in the text of a firman (Oriental decree), issued by Nadir, published in India. This firman, says Nadir, pardoned these captives for "the injury they had inflicted upon the Royal Family," but, being "bound by prescriptions of religious law dealing with public rights," he consulted "representatives of the nation" as to what should be done with them. The firman goes on to say that the reply signed by 12 ministers, also by representatives of the tribes of the Maleks, Sajis, Waziris, Totakhs and Hagaras, was that the captives should be put to death, which accordingly was carried out.

Announcement was made here that the British Foreign Secretary has sent a formal notification to the Kabul Government recognizing Nadir Khan as King of Afghanistan. Nadir has now adopted the royal title of "Shah."

His accession to the throne, after 10 months of civil war against Habibullah, who had driven out King Amanullah, has restored what is hoped here may be permanent peace in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Government has already instructed its former envoy to Afghanistan, who is now in Moscow, to proceed to Kabul to resume the post he vacated when Habibullah came in. It is expected that Britain will shortly take similar action by sending a representative to Kabul to take the place held until the disturbances by Sir Francis Humphreys, who is now British High Commissioner in Iraq.

BELGIAN DELEGATES SIGN BANK REPORT

BRUSSELS (AP)—Louis Franck and Paul van Zeeland, Belgian delegates to the recent Baden-Baden conference on the Bank for International Settlements, on Nov. 15 signed the report, with reservations.

The Belgian delegates maintained the reservations which they had formulated at Baden-Baden concerning the seat of the bank and reiterated that political considerations were responsible for their leaving the conference. These considerations will be submitted by Belgium to the coming Hague conference of the governments concerned.

Steps to Be Taken

Mr. Hoover's statement indicated that the Administration is taking the following immediate action to insure "continued business progress":

Launching of Mr. Hoover's long cherished project of stabilizing business cycles by construction of federal buildings and flood control work, with encouragement to state and municipal governments to press similar undertakings at the present time.

A request that Congress appropriate additional sums from the \$500-

Moves to Use Available Capital for Federal and Private Construction

NOW IS TIME, HE SAYS, FOR REAL PROGRESS

Declares Removal of Money From Speculation Can Make for Sound Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Under plans initiated by President Hoover, the Federal Government, in co-operation with other governmental divisions and private industry, is engaged in marshaling all resources for continued sound business progress.

It is the President's purpose that the letdown in speculation should serve the promotion of the sound economic development of the United States.

To take prompt and effective advantage of the situation, the President has moved in two directions—to foster and preserve the confidence and vigorous flow of capital reserves at the same time to realize to the full on the capital now available to industry because of its withdrawal from the field of loans for stock market operations.

The proposed reduction of 1 per cent in individual and corporation income taxes, which means a slash of \$160,000,000 in federal income, serves not only as a powerful goodwill factor, but will make this huge sum available for business operations.

Putting Reserve Capital to Work

In the second phase of his program, taking advantage of the now available reserve capital for federal, state, municipal and private enterprises, the President is putting into operation in a modified form a portion of a plan he has long advocated for just such a situation—a pool of reserve resources largely in the form of great public and private works, which can be drawn upon in times of economic depression.

No such condition exists now, it is pointed out, although in certain basic industries there has been an increasing sickness due, in the President's opinion, to the speculative forces which finally led to the break in the stock market.

To take up the slack and at the same time to give impetus to the full and vigorous flow of capital reserves now available is the plan of the President and to the furtherance of which he is calling to his side the business and public leaders of the United States.

In the last few days the President, mostly by long-distance telephone, has conferred on the subject with such financial figures as partners of the banking house of Morgan, Owen D. Young, heads of the automobile trusts, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, Julius Barnes, members of both houses of Congress, as well as heads of the various government departments.

100,000 authorized for the Farm Board, of which only \$150,000,000 has so far been appropriated.

Stimulation of exports, and other business expansion, under the guidance of a program to be worked out by a preliminary conference of national business executives, to be followed by a larger later conference.

It is learned that a study of federal construction projects which might be undertaken in a time of business depression has been under way for a month, and that the data is ready and waiting for the President's call at the present time. Edward E. Hunt, Secretary of the committee which prepared the recent two-volume study known as "Recent Economic Changes" in connection with the President's unemployment conference, has been handling this study in the Commerce Department.

It is estimated that \$1,049,000,000 is the annual public construction expenditures, but officials believe that the actual sum is far higher than this estimate. Mr. Hoover points out that the diversion of funds from construction work to the stock market has caused the latter industry to lag, providing "a substantial reserve for prompt expanded action" at present.

Berlin Much Interested In Hoover Conference

BERLIN (AP)—President Hoover's plan to call an economic conference of leading figures in the United States has excited considerable attention in Berlin.

The newspapers interpret the President's action as foreshadowing further difficulties in the way of German export trade with the United States. Some apprehension is expressed lest the United States resort to dumping goods on European markets.

"Against this," says the Deutsche Zeitung, "we are powerless. Let those who advocated acceptance of the Young plan in the belief that a great increase in exports would follow, reflect upon this."

New York to Make Survey on Pensions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The State Legislative Commission on Old Age Pensions will begin immediately a survey of the attitude of industry in New York State toward workers past 45. It has just been announced by Seabury C. Mastick (R.), Senator from Pleasantville, a member of the commission, at a meeting of the Woman's Forum here.

"Through this survey," he said, "we hope to gather authoritative data on at least 400,000 workers, or approximately 10 per cent of those gainfully employed in this State."

Mr. Mastick analyzed the prejudice of industry against older workers as emanating from their being less rapid in their work; entailing higher rates for group insurance, longer compensation liabilities and, in the case of firms with a pension system, the prospect of paying pensions after a comparatively short period of employment.

The proposed legislation which would give a pension of \$365 annually to those over 65 years met with Mr. Mastick's approval provided such distribution were supervised by the State Department of Social Welfare to assure its wise application by the recipients to their needs.

BRAZIL CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—All Brazil celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic on Nov. 15. President Washington Luiz received members of the diplomatic corps, government officials, congressmen and other prominent personages at Catete Palace. Patriotic exercises were held in many cities and business houses were closed.

Public officials and the press throughout South America paid tribute to Brazil. In Santiago, Chile, newspapers published lengthy articles on Brazil, while newspapers at Lima, Peru, paid tribute to the progress of the country since establishment of the Republic.

Brazilian diplomatic representatives gave receptions to diplomatic corps and government officials in other South American states.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LAMONT THINKS STOCKS STORM HAS BLOWN OFF

Morgan Man Says Sentiment in Wall Street Better—No Weak Spots

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—There are now no weak spots in the stock market, is the consensus of leading bankers of New York City, as voiced by Thomas W. Lamont, member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Lamont said that sentiment throughout the whole of the financial district here now reflects great improvement over that at any time since the recent break in stock prices occurred. He expressed the belief that "the storm has blown away."

Mr. Lamont who acted as spokesman for the banking group formed on Oct. 24 to assist in stabilizing sentiment, emphasized that nothing in the nature of a formal conference on the stock market was held, but the bankers merely called at intervals during the afternoon to confer informally with himself and other members of the banking group. In addition to Mr. Lamont the group consists of Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank; William C. Foster, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; George F. Baker Jr., of the First National Bank and Edward Prosser, chairman of the Bankers Trust Company.

Among those whom Mr. Lamont mentioned as having called during the day were Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; George W. Davis, president of the Central Hanover Trust Company; Walter Frew, chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company; Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the Irving Trust Company; Percy Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company; Alfred L. Loomis of Bonbright & Co., Inc., and James P. Warburg of the Bank of Manhattan Company.

Members of the banking group, Mr. Lamont said, gave a general indication of what had been done, and the other bankers expressed their approval and gave assurance of their co-operation in any further action necessary. Activity on behalf of stabilization, Mr. Lamont emphasized, had not been confined to the banking group, but other bankers and institutions have rendered most effective co-operation.

The banking group was optimistic from the start, Mr. Lamont said, encouraged by the faith that this country would look after itself. Mr. Lamont said he understood there were several substantial bids in the market, placed at approximately the level of Wednesday's closing prices. His interests desiring to obtain investments at these prices. One of them, he said, he understood to be for a large block of United States Steel.

In view of a current report in Wall Street that a bid had been placed for 200,000 shares of Steel common at \$150 a share, Mr. Lamont's statement was taken in financial circles as a confirmation of this report.

France to Honor University Head

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — In connection with the dedicatory services of the Salle Lafayette at Nov. 20, the Chevalier Cross of the French Legion of Honor will be conferred upon Edwin A. Alderman, president of the university, and Paul G. McIntyre of this city, benefactor of the institution, by Paul Claudel, Ambassador from France.

The decoration of President Alderman and Mr. McIntyre is a recognition of their labors to strengthen the ties of friendship between France and the United States. This feeling is symbolized in the friendship between Lafayette and Jefferson which has been beautifully commemorated in the Salle Lafayette by the presence of the two distinguished French artists, Robert and Marthe LaMontagne-Sait Hubert.

The ceremony of decoration at the rotunda will take place exactly 105 years and 10 days after the great deed given by Jefferson to Lafayette in this same building. After these exercises Ambassador Claudel will proceed down the lawn to the Romance Pavilion where he will open to the public the room dedicated to the memory of the great French general.

TWO ART SOCIETIES MERGE IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Arts Council of the City of New York has merged with the Art Center, which has its own large office and gallery facilities at 65 East Fifty-sixth Street. A grant from the Carnegie Corporation made the consolidation possible.

Both organizations carry on vocational guidance work to assist young artists and make contacts for them with industry.

CARAWAY DEMANDS EXPLANATION OF SLUR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Caraway of the Senate Lobby Committee has announced in the Senate that Fred L. Kent of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York would be summoned for questioning regarding a statement attributed to him

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S. L. Mitchell

MOUNT DORA, FLORIDA

that the Senate coalition activities on the tariff were responsible, for the stock market disturbance. Mr. Caraway's statement was in response to a demand by Senator Hawes, Democrat, Missouri, that Mr. Kent be summoned to ascertain where he obtained his information.

French Visitor 'Sees' New York Speedily

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A view of New York City's sky line, shimmering in silver gray mist through slanting shafts of sunlight was the only impression of the metropolis which rewarded Maurice Dreyfuss, French banker, who crossed the Atlantic for a visit here and started for the eastward crossing within 3½ hours of his arrival.

Mr. Dreyfuss, who arrived here on board the Rochambeau of the French Line at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 15, left New York at 5 o'clock the same afternoon on the Majestic of the White Star Line. His brief stay on American soil was passed in supervising the transfer of his baggage from one steamship to the other and completing preparations for the home-bound trip.

His speedy return was the result of a radiogram, received on his way over, to the effect that his presence in France was urgently needed in connection with a business situation.

TO RESTORE HISTORIC VIRGINIA COURTHOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The site of the first courthouse has been purchased by the Rockefeller restoration interests. It stands diagonally across Francis Street from the tentative location selected for the new courthouse which the "restoration" will soon erect for James City County. The new courthouse will be built in exchange for the present old Colonial courthouse, which will become the property of the "restoration."

The present building was erected in 1770 pursuant to legislation enacted in 1769 and signed by Governor Botetourt in December of that year. It appears from the Journal of the House of Burgesses, for 1715, that the courthouse was moved from Jamestown in this year or soon after.

LAND OWNERS OF PEONS, IS PLAN NEAR VERA CRUZ

VERA CRUZ, Mex. (By U. P.)—An experiment toward solution of the labor problem on banana plantations has been put into effect on a small scale here by the Joseph di Giorgio Fruit Company of New York and New Orleans, it is announced here.

Two hundred hectares of banana land have been sold to 20 Mexican families on 20-year payments. The company pays each family a wage of 10 pesos a week, corresponding to the ordinary peon labor wage of a peso and a half a day, and buys the bananas from the families. Thus it is hoped to make small farmers of the peons, nationalize the land, and lower production costs.

CHILEAN EXPOSITION WITH RAILS CONGRESS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Many national and foreign firms have announced their intention of having exhibits at the International Railroad, Highway and Tourist Exposition to be held here Dec. 10 to 31, in connection with the Third South American Railroad Congress, North American English and German manufacturers lead in the number of foreign exhibitions to be displayed.

The exposition, which will be held in the spacious grounds of the Normal Agriculture School, will include latest model railroad devices, newest appliances for highway construction, automobiles, and tourist propaganda.

STUDENT SELF RULE BASIS FIXED BY DEAN

LEWISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Deans of women of American colleges are willing to grant students as much self-governing power as the students demonstrate they can use, delegates to the National Women's Intercollegiate Student Government Association meeting were advised here.

The assembly was addressed by Mrs. Brand Blanchard, dean of women at Swarthmore College who also advocated a closer relationship between the undergraduates and the faculty in questions of student government. Fifty women's institutions are represented at the session.

MEXICO RENOVATES PRIVILEGE

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Mexico formally renounced her extraterritorial rights in China in a note dispatched to the Chinese Government, Oct. 31, it is announced.

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'Pale-Face' Decked in Indian Headgear



One Small Boy Who Will Have Much to Tell His Parents of His Adventures When Two Braves Visited the Children's Museum of Boston.

Boston Children Thrill With Delight at Indian Wah-Hoo-Wah War-Hoop

The "wah-hoo-wah" war-whoop of two Sioux Indian chiefs resounded over Jamaica Pond and captured the fancy of more than 2000 Boston children whose delight was undiminished by the fact that the red men, in full regalia, arrived in a taxi-cab instead of on bare-back ponies.

Chief Sitting Bull II and Chief Spider, clad in the beaded and feathered and the richly colored headgear which mark them as rulers of their tribe, were guests at the Children's Museum in connection with the opening of the special exhibition of the old Sioux Indian miniature group. Miss Mildred E. Mauter, director of the Museum, arranged for the visit with the 101 Ranch, Wild West Show, which is just completing a two weeks' stay in Boston.

"Ugh," said Sitting Bull, as the taxi-cab rolled up to the museum door, "likkum children, likkum plenty."

And apparently the attraction was mutual, especially for the boys clad in their own Indian suits who had taken care to be properly dressed for the occasion.

Both of the Indian chiefs told Miss Mauter that the museum's exhibition was an accurate representation of Indian village life. It contains a camp circle of the central plains of South Dakota tribe of Sioux Indians, and included portable tepees and a tepee interior; a ceremonial sweat lodge; a wind-break bush; a scaffold; a dog and horse travois or transporting frame; and methods of storing pemican and buffalo meat.

Other exhibitions of Indian culture were shown to the visiting Indians and they were much impressed. All the Indian regalia is made by the squaw, the children were told, and consists of mostly cowhide material. The Indians paraded about the grounds of the museum accompanied by the children.

The action of the association was taken in support of an appeal by the retail automobile dealers of Canada to the Dominion Government to

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STEEL INSTITUTE ELECTS

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss. (AP)—Charles N. Fitts, Boston, president, and all other officers and directors of the American Institute of Steel Construction were re-elected at the convention here.

Imported Used Cars

Halt Canadian Sales

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Terminating the importation of used automobiles from the United States "demoralizing and disrupting competition" with Canadian used-car dealers, the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce urged an amendment to the Customs Act to remedy the situation.

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change the basis of appraisals of imported used cars so that the imported cars would be placed on a fair competitive basis with Canadian used automobiles. The appeal has been submitted to the Tariff Advisory Board.

The association also endorsed an application before the Tariff Board of Canada asking an inquiry into the alleged jeopardizing of Canadian shipbuilding industries by the importation of old American vessels at unreasonably low valuations.

Consumers' Pressure Urged for Clean Food

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Public co-operation in seeing that proper standards of cleanliness are maintained in restaurants and stores where food is sold was urged by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Commissioner of Health of the City of New York, in an address before the thirtieth anniversary meeting of the National Consumers' League.

Dr. Wynne declared that the consumers' buying power is "this most effective weapon" in demanding that sanitary conditions be maintained. Health department inspectors, although vigilant, cannot achieve complete success, he added, on account of the small size of their staff.

Dr. Wynne praised the work of organizations such as the Consumers' League which he declared, "through registering the cumulative opinion of many individuals, wield a tremendous power for good. Modern manufacturers, especially the large ones, will give co-operation to any sincere effort to promote sanitary standards," he added.

Miss Marion W. Raymont, executive secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, urged closer scrutiny of conditions in some industrial establishments, in order to protect workers from the perils of dealing with poisonous materials.

AMBASSADOR BRIDGE OPENED AT DETROIT

DETROIT (AP)—Regular vehicular and pedestrian traffic from Detroit to the border cities started its flow across the new Ambassador Bridge Nov. 15.

The first automobile to make the trip across the bridge was that carrying officials of the Detroit Automobile Club. It made the trip about one minute ahead of the Canadian car starting from the opposite end and carrying Essex County Automobile Club representatives. More than 300 automobiles passed over the bridge in the first 45 minutes.

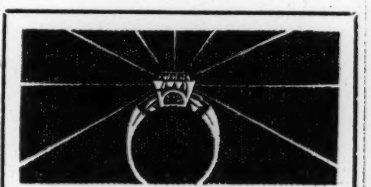
NOVA SCOTIA WOMEN BACK FIXED WAGE BILL

TRURO, N. S. (AP)—The first business meeting of the recently organized Women's Federated Trades Union was held at Halifax Nov. 15.

A committee was appointed to further the adoption of the minimum wage for women act in Nova Scotia. A resolution was passed favoring the act.

MACHADO ASKS FOR 15 PLANES

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Recommendation that Congress appropriate sufficient funds to purchase nine airplanes and six hydroplanes was made by President Gerardo Machado in his message to Congress at the opening of the fall session. The President also recommended that Congress appropriate \$75,000 for reconditioning Cam Columbia, Havana's army and civil airport.



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R. O. BREWSTER CRITICIZES FARM LOAN POLICY

Menace to New England Seen in Artificial Prices Resulting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALISBURY COVE, Me.—The stability of economic life in New England is menaced by governmental subsidies and loans to agricultural interests in other parts of the country, which seek to keep prices up artificially, Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor, told members of Hancock County Pomona Grange in session here.

"When the United States Government is lending money on wheat to certain concerns to the amount of 4 cents per bushel in excess of the market price, it is time to ponder the possible effects," Mr. Brewster said. Cotton, too, is selling at the price fixed for Government loans, he continued. Were the same practice extended to potatoes, Maine would be forced to pay about \$5,000,000 to assist its competitors and complete the ruin of New England farms which is threatened by free land and grazing grants, liberal irrigation policies, and railroad subsidies to western districts.

"Not even the Senate coalition can repeal the economic law that inevitably spells disaster for an attempt to fix the price for commodities that are the products of sun and rain," the former Governor said. "New England has long been the home of intelligence and integrity in maintaining the stability of our economic life, and cannot view with equanimity the departure from these traditions. All the more must this be the case when the New England farmer is apparently to be denied any participation in the distribution that is proposed."

HOOVER SENATE FORCES MOVING ON 'OLD GUARD'

'Junior League' Starts Action to Gain Leadership and Push Tariff Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Administration forces in the Senate are moving with determination and fixed purpose to completely reorganize the Republican leadership of the chamber. The tariff situation is being used by them to further their plans.

Ever since President Hoover took office the idea has been current among his Senate associates that the group of party leaders in the chamber, generally designated as the "Old Guard" must be supplanted. How to accomplish this has been the perplexing problem.

The utter rout of this veteran group in the tariff contest, an issue which they were responsible because of their refusal to abide by the President's specific recommendations regarding that legislation, has solved the difficulty for the administration men.

It has put them in a position where they can justly demand a reorganization and this is exactly what they are doing. They propose to choose men as the leaders of the party in the Senate, who are neither conservatives nor insurgents, and who are in complete harmony with the President and in his confidence.

These plans include the succession of James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, as majority floor leader, with Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, and George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, with one of their group yet to be determined.

Mr. Watson has temporarily withdrawn from the floor leadership and gone to Florida for a rest. In his place the "elder statesmen" established Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, assistant floor leader to Mr. Watson. This was acceptable to the "junior league," as the new group has been designated by their more veteran colleagues, as a temporary makeshift, but not as a permanent arrangement.

Many factors have entered to precipitate what is unquestionably one of the most interesting political developments since the nomination of President Hoover. For the most part the senators demanding a change in party leadership are serving their first terms. Unlike the veterans, they were all strong Hoover men.

The flouting of the President on his tariff revision recommendation and the resulting loss of control of the Senate on the issue to a Democratic-Progressive coalition precipitated the reorganization movement. These senators see the possibility of the thwarting or defeat of President Hoover's whole legislative program at the regular session and the consequent loss of the Senate and possibly the House in the congressional elections next year if the situation is allowed to continue.

To forestall such a party crisis, the administration group have gotten under way the plan for a leadership reorganization which heretofore had been chiefly conjectural.

SOVIET MOUTHPIECE WARNS OPPOSITION

MOSCOW (AP)—Echoes of the exile which befell Leon Trotsky, former head of the Red army, were awakened by Pravda, official mouthpiece of the Communist Party, which warns Nikolai Bukharin and other members of the Right Wing opposition that those in power will not tolerate their activities.

"Unless the Opposition disavows its policies and activities in time, and honestly and openly reject its anti-Lenin anti-party views, and repudiate its present attitude toward the general aims of the party, the Communist Party itself will carry the fight against the Opposition to the bitter end, making all the necessary conclusions."

This last declaration is construed as a threat to expel Opposition members from the Communist Party if they do not capitulate to the Central Committee.

GREEK ENVOY RENEWS PARLEY WITH TURKEY

ATHENS—Spyridon Polychronides left here Nov. 16 for Ankara where he will renew negotiations for settlement of the Greco-Turkish dispute on the question of Greek residents in Constantinople and other outstanding points left by the Treaty of Lausanne.

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dents in Constantinople and other outstanding points left by the Treaty of Lausanne.

Ethiopian Minister Arrives in Britain

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first Ethiopian Minister to Britain has arrived here. London is the third European capital thus honored, the first two being Paris and Rome.

The name of the new envoy is Nagadras Makonnen. He speaks excellent French, but as yet has no English, though he has two assistants who speak the language fluently, and is shortly to be joined by another at present studying at Cambridge. Till recently Ethiopia—its inhabitants dislike the name of Abyssinia—has held aloof from the rest of the world, but since the visit of the regent, now King Ras Tafari Makonnen, in 1924, there has been an increasing tendency to open the country's doors to western civilization. Thus the past summer saw Ethiopia acquire its first airplanes, and the number of automobiles is gradually increasing.

The new Minister is very enthusiastic about King Tafari, to whom he is related, and described him as "the Peter the Great of Ethiopia." The King himself is most anxious for progress, but is obliged to move cautiously, owing to the opposition of a strong reactionary section of his countrymen.

British 8-Day Holiday Gets Second Reading

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A small private members' bill promoted by Labor to make it incumbent upon employers in Britain to give every member of their staffs eight days' holiday annually on full pay has received a second reading in the House of Commons.

On closure, the motion, taken after five hours' debate, in which the Conservative members opposed the bill as calculated to handicap industry, was carried 134 to 63, and the measure was given a second reading without further division.

In the course of the debate John J. Lawson, secretary to the Ministry of Labor, said the Government accepted the bill's intention but was conscious that the question concerned could not be dealt with in such simple terms. This was taken to mean that facilities are not to be given to enable the measure to become law.

The Daily Herald, the Labor organ supporting the measure, says the eight days' break has not come yet, but is "a great deal nearer." The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, says the Government statement is "an interesting illustration of the difficulties of Socialism in office in explaining to Socialism out of office that the possibilities of giving everyone a good time by law are severely limited."

WAFDISTS IN CAIRO HAVE BIG MAJORITY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—The indication that the Wafd has an overwhelming majority in the elections is given by publication of the figures for the members returned unopposed whereof 102 are Wafdists and only three of other parties. The Wafd has 122 more candidates for election, besides which there are 26 Ifthadists (Palace Party), 3 Nationalists, and 158 Independents.

The large figure of the latter named is due to the fact that there are many constitutional Liberals, who, with Mohamed Mahmoud, former Premier as president, decided not to enter the elections, have stood as Independents. Altogether, the Parliament consists of 235.

SOLITS HAS PASSED ON

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—Mieczyslaw Solits, director of the Society of Music, composer and orchestra leader, has passed on.

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DRY 'QUIZ BOOK' USED IN IOWA'S SCHOOL CONTEST

Campaign of Education for Youth Deemed Essential in Prohibition Success

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Belief that education eventually will bring about the final solution of the liquor problem in the United States and that the ultimate result rests with the rising generation is the idea behind a campaign in Iowa more thoroughly to instruct high school youth in the social and economic effects of alcohol.

The campaign is intended to reach each of the State's 99 counties, from each of which one or more youth will be sent to the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America to be held in Detroit, Mich., in January.

S. P. McNaught, superintendent of the Iowa league, believes that a week's trip to this convention, where the State's dry leaders will discuss the prohibition movement and lay plans for the future, will be an object lesson with far-reaching influence upon the boys and girls from Iowa. Moreover, the youth will have a first-hand opportunity to study the international prohibition situation at Detroit and at Windsor, Ont.

Plans are being made to send a delegation of 200 boys and girls from

Iowa, selected as the result of a state-wide contest which, Mr. McNaught says, has met approval of all the league's county superintendents and of high school superintendents throughout the State.

The World League Against Alcoholism has compiled a "Quiz Book" which sets forth fundamental facts concerning alcohol and the Constitution of the United States, and illustrations of the effects of liquor. This book has been furnished for distribution to junior and senior high schools of the State.

One hour a week, either in the regular school curriculum or at an appointed hour outside of school hours, the students who take part in the school contest meet to study the information in the booklet. An entry fee of 25 cents is charged each student. Winners of county contests to be held before Christmas will make the trip to Detroit, with all expenses paid for one week.

SIBERIAN TRADERS RESCUED FROM ICE

NEW YORK (AP)—Additional messages received by the Aviation Corporation of America said that Lieut. Carl B. Eielson, their Alaskan representative, and a fellow pilot are continuing efforts to bring off the remaining eight men and a girl from a fur trading expedition caught in the ice of the Arctic Ocean off Cape North, Siberia.

Lieutenant Eielson rescued six of the party in the first trip to the stranded trading ships, 455 miles northwest of Nome.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach.

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HOOVER'S BOARD ON PUBLIC LAND WILL ACT SOON

Will Meet Nov. 23 to Frame Policy on Western Tracts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's commission on conservation and administration of the public domain will meet at the Department of the Interior on Nov. 23 to consider the best steps to be taken in handling the public domain.

How extensive the public domain is in some of the western states has lately been brought to public notice here. When Joseph R. Grundy referred to backward states not paying their way, W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, brought out the fact that 67 per cent of Idaho is government land, from which the State derives no income.

During the recent Boulder Dam hearings it was stated that more

than 75 per cent of the land in Nevada is public domain and that its future development is of great importance to the State.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, discussed at a meeting of western governors last summer the advisability of turning the public lands over to the states. The great need of the West is water, he pointed out, and the first consideration is protection of water sheds to produce the maximum stream flow. The western states being "water-conscious" might be able to handle water sheds better than the Federal Government could do it, he indicated. When protests against the allocation of Boulder Dam power were being made to the Secretary of the Interior this week, he again called attention to the fact that water, not power, was the first consideration in the act. President Hoover, at a later meeting of western governors, agreed with the proposition of Secretary Wilbur and emphasized the importance of the grazing potentialities of western lands.

The area covered by these lands is about equal to the State of Texas. A study was made by a public land commission appointed by President Roosevelt 20 years ago but nothing has been done. The irrigation problem has also changed radically, practically all the land capable of irrigation now having passed into private hands.

The following persons, serving on a voluntary basis, compose the commission: James R. Garfield, chairman, Cleveland, O.; Elwood Mead, Washington, D. C.; I. M. Brandford, Helena, Mont.; R. K. Tiffany, Olympia, Wash.; Rudolph Kuchler, Phoenix, Ariz.; Charles J. Moynihan, Montrose, Colo.; George W. Malone, Carson City, Nev.; William Paterson, Logan, Utah; L. H. Nash, Boise, Ida.; Perry Jenkins, Big Piney, Wyo.; E. C. Van Pelt, Ontario, Ore.; Wallace Townsend, Little Rock, Ark.; H. O. Bursum, Socorro, N. M.; George Horace Lorimer, Philadelphia, Pa.; James P. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; Gardner Cowles, Des Moines, Ia.; Huntley Spaulding, Rochester, N. H.; Col. W. B. Greely, Seattle, Wash.; Mary Roberts Rinehart, Washington, D. C. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture will be ex-officio members of the commission. The chairman of the House and Senate Committees on Public Lands and Agriculture will be asked to attend the meetings.

ITALY SYMPATHETIC TO LATEST HOOVER PLAN

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Italian press continues to devote much attention to President Hoover's speech and in particular that part dealing with his suggestion as to the immunity of food ships in war time.

Italy, it is pointed out by all newspapers, fully shares Mr. Hoover's views as to the freedom of the seas, and if an international agreement could be reached which would assure the food supplies of Italy even in war time, one of the main reasons which compels Italy to insist on a strong navy would disappear and Italy would then gladly reduce considerably its naval armaments.

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Tropical Gardens and Forests Yield Treasure to Harvard Men

Collect More Than 200 Climbing Plants and Ferns in Cuba and Island in the Canal Zone

The man-made Harvard Botanical Garden at Soledad, in Cuba, and the virgin forest on the Island of Barro Colorado, in the Canal Zone, afford, between them, the best possible means for studying tropical plants, according to Prof. R. H. Wetmore and Dr. R. H. Woodworth of Harvard University, who have spent a profitable summer, they say, studying tropical flora on the two stations and collecting specimens of more than 200 climbing plants and ferns. The materials brought back will further anatomical and cytological investigations now under way at the Harvard Botanical Laboratories in Cambridge.

The property in Cuba consists of a botanical garden and laboratory, with adjacent living quarters, and came to Harvard as a result of the far-sighted interest and generosity of Edwin P. Atkins, who owned it as a sugar estate. In 1901 Robert M. Grey assumed direction of the tract, upon which there was soon in orderly growing a fairly representative collection of the flowers and shrubs of the district. In the near future it is expected that the tract will have been transformed into an arboretum more than a half-mile in length, connecting the Casa Harvard, which is the laboratory, with the original nucleus of the garden.

The tract is not a reclaimed jungle, but rather a repository where, eventually, a collection of representative plants will have been gathered from all the tropics of the world, planted on land which once bore only sugar cane. It is, indeed, on the way to becoming a tropical complement to the Arnold temperate Arboretum.

In contrast to this biological station at Soledad, that at Barro Colorado Island is an insular reservation, not a natural island. When the Gatun dam and locks were completed at the time of the construction of the Panama Canal, the whole country back of the dam was flooded and became known as Gatun Lake. The original jungle of the region was flooded, only remaining bits of original jungle in the region being the elevations whose heights were above lake level. The largest of these is Barro Colorado Island, which was set aside by the Governor of the Canal Zone as a biological reservation and preserve. Due to the enthusiasm, vision and persistence of Prof. Thomas Barbour, director of the Museum of Compar-

ative Zoology at Harvard, and of James Zetek, chief entomologist of the Canal Zone, this island has become a real and unique biological station.

Here visiting biologists may study tropical plants and animals in their natural environments without any of the usual disadvantages accompanying such study. The laboratory itself is 115 feet above the artificial shore line, on a hill overlooking the canal where ships of the world pass continually; yet one looks out upon these ships as passing bits of that civilization from which the experimenter feels himself completely isolated, for within 50 feet in any direction from the laboratory, there is only tropical jungle, a forest floor covered with ferns and low plants, and the forest ceiling, 100 to 150 feet above, a dense canopy of trees joined together with great numbers of vines and epiphytes.

BUCHAREST CHAMBER RESUMES SESSIONS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Chamber of Deputies of the Rumanian Parliament has been declared open with the usual formalities, following the customary "Te Deum" at the Orthodox Church situated in the court yard.

Both houses assembled in the Chamber of Deputies. Then, Julius Manu and the Cabinet appeared, soon followed by the Regency, led by Prince Nicolas, who read the so-called royal message, which reviewed the Government's past accomplishments and outlined its program.

"The British Program in Palestine"

Hon. Geo. Young, M. P. of LONDON

Old South Meeting House, Boston and Washington Sts., Boston Sunday, Nov. 17, at 3:15 p. m. Concert of Traditional Jewish Music by The Myrtle Jordan Trio Doors 2-45 Questions Free

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WORLD WHEAT SELLING GROUP BELIEVED NEAR

Canada, United States, Argentina Thought Eventually to Control Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Relief for the wheat growers of the United States is contemplated in the organization of a centralized selling agency, such as Canada already has in operation. The Federal Farm Board has been working on this project which proposes co-operation with Canada and in time with Argentina.

This would group virtually all the wheat producers in two or three gigantic organizations which would deal direct with consumers in the food-buying nations. At the same time unified buying by consumers is being seriously contemplated in Europe, wheat-importing countries. With the change from individual to pool operations, Farm Board officials see the possibility that nation will some day deal with nation and continent with continent in an organized and stupendous world barter of wheat.

"The centralization of grain selling in the United States contemplated by the wheat pool should be to the advantage of other wheat selling nations," said Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. "If we are successful through the wheat pool in putting American grain growers on a parity with Canadian growers, it is my judgment that the result will be beneficial to each."

Argentina Considers Subject
"If the Argentine growers were organized either on the basis of the Canadian pools, according to our proposed system, they would be in a position to meet on an equal basis the concentrated buying effort of the consuming nations. Incidentally, this subject is having some consideration in Argentina."

How the wheat of a whole nation is already being mobilized at one time is shown in Canada, officials explained here. Interior elevators in western Canada are bulging with unsold wheat as the gigantic wheat pool dams up the grain of half a continent in order to secure better prices for the farmer. Statisticians forecast a short world crop and Canadian farmers through their wheat pools believe they can get better prices by holding back wheat.

Therefore, instead of dumping 300,000,000 bushels in the world market with the inevitable effect of crashing prices, the farmers are now calmly sitting back until the market is stabilized on the expected level. Incidentally the Canadian wheat pool now markets the crops of more than 140,000 farmers, making it the largest business organization in the Dominion. What the wheat pool is doing in Canada, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation under the Federal Farm Board is being organized to do in the United States.

Wheat on National Basis
The corporation is capitalized at \$10,000,000, under the Capper-Volstead Act. It is trying to put wheat-selling on a national rather than individual basis to enable the farmer to bargain for a price, rather than to accept whatever is offered. With the huge central agency rising in the United States, Farm Board officials seek co-operation with Canada.

ada forced upon it by friendship and by economic circumstances. In fact they see eventual co-operation between all Western Hemisphere producing countries resulting from the new national scale of operation.

"So far as we are concerned there is not going to be any competition—nothing but co-operation between our farmers' central agency in the United States for marketing grain and the Canadian wheat pool," Mr. Legge stated.

"As I see the situation, now that we have got an American central grain selling agency under way it will be possible for the two national organizations to co-operate with each other for more orderly marketing and for stabilization of prices."

"I am as ready to encourage and secure co-operation in the grain-growing industry between the United States and Canada as I am to encourage and promote it among our own co-operatives. We can each help the other to our mutual benefit."

Power Firms Seek to Electrify Farms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Representatives of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, General Electric Company and associated gas and electric companies, in conference here with Governor Roosevelt's advisory committee on agricultural relief, discussed electric power rates in rural communities.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., chairman of the committee, said that power companies had asked permission to attend, and that it is proposed to work out uniform rates for extension of power service in rural sections. Rates in 500 such communities now vary widely, Mr. Morgenthau said. This is the first conference to be conducted with power concerns by the Governor's committee, and is viewed as having possibly wider significance.

"The purpose of the commission," said Mr. Morgenthau, "is to seek some simplification whereby the farm homes may all be supplied with electric current at a rate that will apply generally if such an end is attainable. We received a request from the Associated Gas & Electric Company to be represented, and, of course, we gladly welcomed the representatives of the power companies."

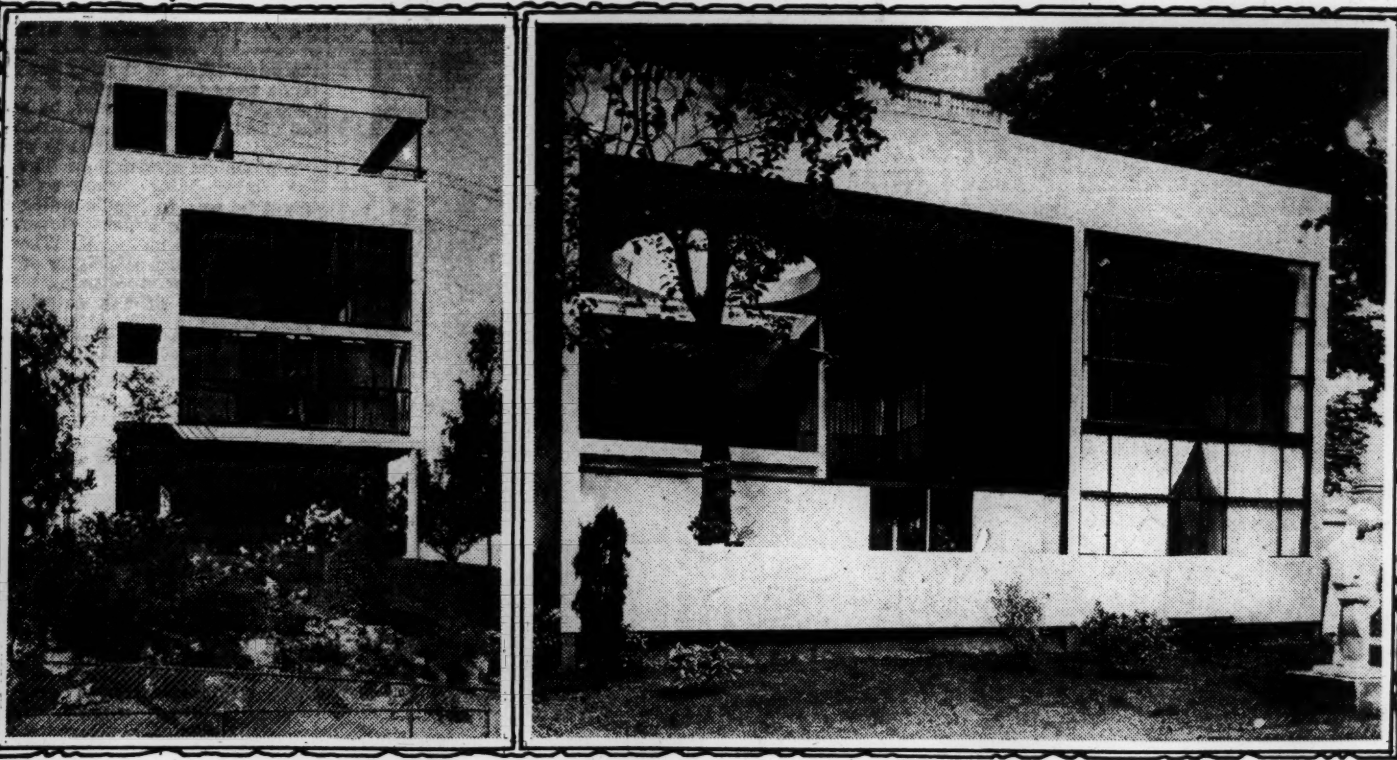
REPUBLICAN UNITY SOUGHT IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Urging coalescence in the local Republican organization, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, vice-chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, in a speech before the city affairs committee of the Women's National Republican Club, pressed for something to be done "to bring the Republican Party in closer touch with its electorate."

Miss Butler used for case in point the defeat of the Republican-Fusion candidate, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in the recent city election, when not a single election district was carried by the party's candidate. "As far as the organization is concerned," she declared, "it was perfectly apparent after the event that they had not succeeded in putting themselves in line with the sentiments of the majority of voters who ordinarily support the party. It seems to me that it is up to the organization to see that these irregularities are presented adequately so that it can be proved to the people who perpetrate them that it is not worth while to repeat them."

Odd-Looking Without, but Attractive Within Are New Styles in Houses



Structure on the Left is a Twin-House System Designed by M. le Corbusier and Built at Stuttgart, Which Uses the Walls Mainly for Window Spaces and

Provides Roof Terraces for Enjoying the Air. On Right is the Room of an Apartment House Designed by Same Architect, Also Built on Bulk Production Plan.

MASS PRODUCED HOUSES TO AID PARIS DWELLERS

\$1440 Residences for Families of Six May Solve Problem of Congestion

"What do folks like to live in, houses or apartments?" is the question discussed in a series of six articles on housing, of which this is the sixth and last.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—M. le Corbusier has won a hearing. For years he has set forth the necessity of revolutionizing architecture so that the masses can have the benefit of more air and sunshine in their dwellings. Finally, he has convinced people to the extent of having his ideas put into practice. A factory is even now being prepared which will commence turning out next spring the first standardized houses.

There are protests against this standardization, and the disappearance of individuality in homes. But it is being realized that there is already too pitiful standardization of ill-lighted and unsanitary dwellings in the tenements. M. le Corbusier says that to bring these people out of these conditions one must apply to house building the large quantity production methods now making headway in other industries.

This implies the development of an architecture in keeping with modern needs and modern art. M. le Corbusier was called upon by the Minister of Public Works, Louis Loucheur, to plan a house for six people, which could be sold them at a profit for 38,500 francs (\$1440). M. le Corbusier is ready to erect 100 houses at this price of reinforced concrete and steel, and erected with labor paid high prices.

Supported on Pillars
M. le Corbusier says that the facade of a house should be light and, therefore, should not have to support ceilings and floors. He adds that this duty should be undertaken by steel and concrete pillars. The partitions are made in transportable and easily mounted sections. The same applies to a piece of ceiling on which a layer of flooring can be attached.

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SPANIARD WINS SAILOR'S RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP

Served on American Ships, Following Declaration of Intention

That an American vessel is American soil, and that an alien seaman, after declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and serving three years on a merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, shall be deemed a citizen, has been established by recognition of immigration authorities in the case of Jose Alarco Senent, a Spanish seaman, who was recently released by the immigration officials at Boston.

The man was arrested upon arrival at Providence and brought to East Boston, where he was detained and ordered deported as being in this country illegally. George H. Toole of the shipping firm of Rogers & Webb, recently admitted to the Massachusetts bar, defended the seaman and established the fact that Mr. Senent was paid off in New Orleans, April 2, 1915, after serving as a member of the crew of the steamer Plo IX, received his papers for American citizenship at Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1920, and since then served as a seaman on the United States Army Transport Argonne, the American steamer Dirigo, and other American craft. This gave him the right to be deemed a citizen and not subject to deportation, it was shown by Mr. Toole, and the seaman was released from immigration custody, which is considered significant in shipping circles.

M. le Corbusier declares that his price can still be reduced when mass production is sufficiently popularized. M. le Corbusier has already had great success. His book, "The City of Tomorrow," tells how M. Loucheur's project for providing the French people with 60,000 new dwellings each year during five years can be effected. His firm, moreover, will be one of the builders of the new League of Nations edifice at Geneva elements of his plan having been accepted by the international jury.

Boston to Hear Usab Solo and Blast on the Shophar at Unique Musicales

The curious music of the ugar, a primitive type of organ, and the quaint strains of a Benni Hassan lyre of 1800 B. C., will be heard at a concert-lecture on music of antiquity, to be given by Charles N. Lanphere of Potsdam, N. Y., at the Church of New Jerusalem, in Boston, Nov. 20. The lecture is under the auspices of the fine arts department of the school of religious education of Boston University.

The toph, taboret-drum, a timbral tambourine, a khali pipe and the shophar (an horn trumpet) are among the instruments which Mr. Lanphere has collected during years of research with ancient forms of music. The collection includes nine of the oldest musical instruments of Egypt.

WASHINGTON (P)—Arthur Wilson Page, has been appointed as a personal aide to Secretary Stimson at the forthcoming arms conference. The White House stated specifically that reports that Mr. Page would be named Assistant Secretary of State were erroneous.

The latter post, made vacant by the appointment of Nelson T. Johnson as Minister to China, is regarded by the Administration as involving much important work. Mr. Page is the son of the late Walter Hines Page, who was Ambassador to London in the Wilson Administration.

COLOMBIA TRUCE REJECTED

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The suggestion of Archbishop Ismael Perdomo of Bogota that the two Conservative presidential candidates, Guillermo Valencia and Alfredo Vasquez Cobo, withdraw from the race in order to permit the Conservative Party to select a single candidate, has been rejected by both the Valencia and Vasquez Cobo factions. It is authoritatively announced.

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BRITISH FAMILIES AIDED TO REUNITE IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man.—A new plan for assisting immigration to Canada has been organized and will be in operation before long. This will be carried out by the British Family Reunion Association which will open western offices in Winnipeg shortly.

The object of the organization will be to aid relatives in the United Kingdom to join their kith and kin in Canada. Money will be advanced by the organization, to be repaid over a long period. The Hudson's Bay Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway and other organizations are supporting the organization.

GREAT WASTE OF GAS OCCURS IN S. ALBERTA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The problem of how to put to practical use the gas burned every day in the Turner Valley, which was often entombed; a horse-head lyre, in use in 1500 B.C., and the reed lyre, which is identified with the worship of the goddess, Bastet, these instruments, according to Mr. Lanphere, were forerunners of the musical instruments of the Israelites.

Mr. Lanphere is a graduate of the New England Conservatory, and has studied and taught in this country and abroad.

PAGE APPOINTED AIDE TO STIMSON

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ley Oil fields, in southern Alberta, is now before the National Research Council of Canada. It is estimated that 250,000,000 cubic feet of gas is burned every day in the valley. This is supposed to have a heat unit equivalent to 10,000 tons of hard coal. This, according to Dr. J. W. Shipley, of the University of Manitoba, one of the western members of the research council, is the greatest waste of a natural resource in Canada. It is likely that it may eventually be used in manufacturing a commercial fertilizer. A fertilizer plant is now being put in operation at Trail, B. C., and experiments will be made there.

Audience Applauds Advice Not to Clap

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Leopold Stokowski, director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, has asked his audiences to desist from applause.

"Beating the hands together has no real meaning," he said during a recent concert when ripple of hand-clapping came at the end of the third movement of a Tchaikovsky symphony, "and to me it is disturbing. I do not know where it originated but probably back in some dark forest in prehistoric days when strange creatures made such sounds to show their amusement and interest."

"Think it over, will you please, and perhaps later in the season you will decide what you want to do. Who knows? Perhaps in this regard we may become modernists?" As he concluded the audience broke into loud applause.

LEGION'S NEW HOME IS OLD STOCK EXCHANGE

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The Old Stock Exchange Building at Third and Dock Streets, once the center of Philadelphia's financial district, will be turned over to the local American Legion posts for their permanent home, it is announced here.

The gift is made by the Girard estate, owner of the property, through the Board of City Trusts, a municipal foundation formed to administer public benefactions. Alterations will be made to the interior of the building to fit it for Legion purposes, but the exterior will not be changed as the architecture is regarded as most fitting for the purpose to which it is to be dedicated. A measure is to be presented to the city council establishing an annual appropriation for taxes, so that the legionnaires will be relieved of all public expenses incident to maintaining the building.

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opera, for any information you may desire.

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TAX RECEIPTS BEFORE LICENSE IS FLORIDA PLAN

Strict Enforcement of Law for Cars Provided by Recent Amendments

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Florida automobile owners are experiencing something new in the way of law enforcement. Before receiving their 1930 license tags they must show a receipt for personal automobile taxes, a taxation requirement which has long been a part of the Florida legal system, but which has been easily evaded. Amendments to this law adopted at the recent session of the Legislature, made the collection of the tax necessary and have caused to be set up in Florida a new personal property assessment system. Heretofore automobiles were listed together with all other personal property, assessed and taxed as a group. Records show that but 5 percent of car owners have been paying this tax.

In the future the tax rolls will contain a separate assessment for automobiles and statements will be mailed the owners.

Voters are to have an opportunity to repeal this personal tax on automobiles at the regular election next summer, according to a resolution adopted by the Legislature. It could not be repealed by legislation, as it is a part of the present Florida Constitution. Gov. Doyle E. Carlton is in favor of doing away with this requirement, placing all the tax on the regular license tax, and excluding the automobile from the personal property taxable list.

MANITOBA FARMERS GET FINAL PAYMENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Members of the coarse grain pools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are receiving final payments on the 1928-29 crop of oats, barley, flax and rye, totaling \$1,601,530.

The pools handled altogether 34,127,857 bushels of coarse grains. The payments were divided among two provinces as follows: Saskatchewan, \$1,174,601; Manitoba, \$426,929.

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Avenue de l'Opéra, Great Paris Shopping Center, Shows Wares of All Nations

BUSINESS RUSH BRINGS PARIS TO FAMOUS DISTRICT

Avenue de l'Opéra, Great Cosmopolitan Center, Draws Seasonal Shoppers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PARIS—With the seasonal rush of business, Parisians are making their way in increasing numbers to that great shopping center, the Avenue de l'Opéra. The Avenue is unusually festive this year owing to the celebrations for its fiftieth anniversary, and the shoppers who pass along the glittering façades of "magazines," bearing names from all nations and exhibiting goods from all quarters of the globe, may well reflect on the immense part played in the history of Paris by Baron Haussmann, planner of this remarkable thoroughfare.

Looking out at night time from the illuminated balcony of the somewhat over-ornate Opéra, that dominates one end of the avenue, toward the Place du Théâtre-Français, with its fountains and old Comédie-Française Building, that occupies the other, the broad thoroughfare presents an impressive spectacle, with banks of light signs reflected in the shining pavement below.

Under bold, demonstrative faades, and bordered by glittering display windows, the street of the "Little Fields" crosses the Avenue to recall the slow-moving plow that once prepared the vegetable gardens on the same site, while the Hill of the Windmills brings back quiet and leisurely times before the narrow, twisting streets and compact houses that later grew up here.

The Avenue runs diagonally across the older streets of Louis XIV's town. It serves to link up the reverse traffic of the Rue de Rivoli with the old boulevards, which still remain the real center of Parisian life, thought and movement.

But what the Avenue has not obtained as a true Parisian thoroughfare, it has made up for in its cosmopolitanism. American and British stores, newspapers and offices abound through the symmetrical rows of stone buildings. Oriental rugs, shawls and knickknacks are bunched in luxurious masses, alternating with Scandinavian earthenware, bank buildings and agencies from many lands.

The Avenue is the very heart of Paris. All routes seem to converge upon its broad expanse. It is but a few minutes' walk from the Jardins des Tuilleries, the Louvre, the Parliament buildings, at one end, and the main theaters and restaurants of Paris at the other.

Such is the great street which emerged from the conferences between Napoleon III and Haussmann. It was actually opened in 1872, when Napoleon and the Empire had disappeared and the new Republic had been set up in its stead.

HABAG IS SOLICITOUS FOR CREWS' WELFARE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—The measures adopted by the Hamburg-America Line to prevent undue hardship to the crews of the steamers Deutschland, New York, Albert Ballin, the Hamburg, that are shortly to be laid up for conversion, afford a good example of the wise social solicitude common among German firms where the livelihood of their employees is at stake.

According to the bulletin program of the Hamburg-America Line, these ships are to be converted during the coming winter in the yards of Blohm & Voss at Hamburg. Each has a crew of 400 men, exclusive of officers, engineers, paymasters and chief stewards. The re-engineering of the ships would therefore, under ordinary circumstances, mean that 1600 men would be thrown out of employment for the winter months.

The Hamburg-America Line has just informed the crews that they need not worry on this head, as the company will see to it that one way or another employment will be found for them over the winter.

During the converting period, while the four ships are lying at Hamburg, a crew of from 80 to 100 men will be kept on board each vessel to attend to any work necessary. At the beginning, the whole of each crew of 400, with the exception of any men who may prefer to take their discharge, will remain on board and will be gradually transferred as need arises to other ships belonging to the company.

Swedish Firm Pushes World Match Trust
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—The rapid steps which Engineer Ivar Kreuger of the Swedish firm of Kreuger & Toll is taking to entirely control the match industry of the world and his new undertaking to form a trust of the various wood industries and their products of Sweden are engaging the attention of the financial world.

In addition to the Kreuger negotiations with Germany concerning a monopoly of the match industry, which has now been settled, negotiations are under way with the Hungarian Government for co-operation in the paper and wood-pulp industry along monopolistic lines.

At the same time, the Swedish Match Trust is negotiating a loan to the Soviet Government of 500,000,000 marks on certain conditions which have not yet been accepted by the Soviet Government.

Today Sweden controls about 75 per cent of the world's production of matches. Of its three great competitors, the United States, Japan and Soviet Russia, which hitherto have stood up to Kreuger on the world market, only Soviet Russia is left on the field of battle.

Meanwhile the German match industry resisted Russian competition and when the latter became aware of the negotiations of the Swedish trust the prospects looked so dark that when the Swedish trust offered a loan to the Soviet Government, negotiations were entered into on the part of the Russians with considerable enthusiasm—a special delegation being appointed for the purpose.

The first offer made by the Swedes was to get the Russian syndicate to agree to a division of the match market. Russian was to abstain especially from selling to Germany and content herself with a limited portion of the Eastern market. When this was refused by Russia, the Swedes agreed to waive the latter condition if the Russians agreed to abstain entirely from the German and European markets and at the same time add the offer of a loan of 500,000,000 marks.

The trust has issued loans on a large scale to the following nine states: Ecuador, Estonia, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania.

Kreuger has lately founded the largest wood industry concern in Sweden with a capital amounting to 50,000,000 crowns, through the combination of 10 important sawmill and cellulose concerns in Norrland. The export value of this combine amounts to 110,000,000 crowns.

Like Mussulmans
For centuries past, the Tuaregs have been adherents to the Moslem faith, but physically and morally they are very unlike other Mussulmans. They are said to be of Berber origin, and some ancient Arab historians thought they came from Asia.

As to whether they were converted to the Christian faith when the new religion flourished throughout the whole of North Africa, is a difficult question to answer. Some think they were, and pretend that the handles of their daggers made in the shape of a cross, and the design of the latter adorning their traditional leather shields, are vestiges of their former faith.

French to Celebrate Anniversary of Their Troops Landing in Algeria
Arrival at Sidi Ferruch Is Said to Have Been the Beginning of an Era of Peace and Prosperity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALGIERS—Next year France will celebrate the centenary of the first landing of her troops in Algeria, on June 14, 1830, at Sidi Ferruch, near Algiers. This landing marked a period of order, peace and wealth for this country instead of the disastrous misery, deep-seated anarchy and narrow despotism which had till then reigned supreme.

This arrival of France's troops on the narrow coast of Algeria also marked the beginning of her great and splendid empire of North Africa, extending from Tunisia to Morocco—a slow, peaceful conquest, which has finally been crowned by that of the Sahara. Not only have automobiles mastered the endless sandy plains, but warlike and fearless tribes, who considered themselves as the true lords of the desert, have become so submissive under the protection of the French flag as to now be responsible for the policing of the desert, and who guide along the golden tracks the very merchant caravans which 10 or 15 years ago they were wont to plunder!

In that respect, the history of the Tuaregs, known as the "veiled men of the desert," is a typical one. It is worth while recalling it, for in the eyes of many travelers one of the most interesting places to visit is the mountainous region called the Hoggar, lying at the very heart of the Algerian Sahara, just like an island in the midst of the ocean.

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'With Rings on Her Fingers'



Photo Shows a High-Class Lady of the Dominant Tuareg Tribe of the Algerian Sahara.

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well as necklaces and arm rings made of thick glass or metal and a small golden statue. In a wooden cup a bronze Roman coin of the reign of the Emperor Constantine, was discovered.

In those remote days the Romans had already extended their power to North Africa, but their legions stopped at the entrance to the mysterious desert. It was left to France to conquer it.

Hamburg Organizes Household Display

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—Although German housewives were at first slow to work together, the high grade of their present organization was plainly shown in the sixth Hamburg Household Exhibition, arranged by the Association of Hamburg Housewives at the Hamburg Zoo.

There were literally thousands of electrical and mechanical appliances for labor-saving in the kitchen and home, modern and novel lighting arrangements, household furniture of all kinds, delicious food exhibits, with their preparation and nutritious value explained. The retail dairymen's exhibit, showing proper care of their important products, made a fine showing, as did the Bee Association of Schleswig-Holstein's fine booth, which portrayed the life of the bee, and incidentally the interesting duties of the bee-keeper.

Twenty booths where opportunities of, and necessary preparation for, the majority of women's professions and trades were illustrated were perhaps the most popular of the entire exhibition, with constant streams of young girls and their parents waiting at their doors.

The Housewives' Association, whose president is Frau Emma Hütz, itself maintains an attractive, garden-surrounded home in the Böttcherstrasse, Hamburg, which is a center for advice on household problems. The association also supports a pension department, an employment agency, a vacation bureau and advises on building plans.

AVIATION HAS BOOM IN ICELAND TRAFFIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—One is momentarily a little surprised that Iceland of all places should be "booming" aviation, but this is explained by the nature of this mountainous country, the insufficiency of other means of communication and the long distance between the towns. The Iceland Aviation Company is increasing its capital by a new issue of shares simply because an extension of the traffic has become necessary. Junkers metal seaplanes, solely intended for "landing" on water, are used, and all the pilots so far have been German.

The Icelanders have quickly learned to place implicit faith in aviation and to realize its tremendous advantages. By vessel from Reykjavik to Akureyri, for instance, takes 36 hours, by seaplane three hours, and the cost is about the same. Five new seaplanes will be put on next summer and both pilots and mechanics will be Icelanders, who are now being trained in Germany.

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CZECHS FINISH PART OF GREAT RAILWAY PLAN

First Step in Linking Up East and West Areas With Prague Completed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—The first of a series of new east-west railway lines, which will effect the linking up of the eastern and western sections of Czechoslovakia, has just been opened between Veseli in Moravia and Nove Mesto in Slovakia.

One of the most difficult problems of railway communications in the Republic is that of establishing contact between the two main sections. Apart from the one great trunk line from Prague to Jasna, almost all the important lines run in a north-south direction. Such conditions suited well when Vienna and Budapest were the centers for this territory; but with the establishment of Prague as the capital there were obvious inconveniences.

To remedy this, the Ministry of Railways planned the building of new east-west lines, especially in East Moravia and across Slovakia. The newly opened line establishes direct contact between the valleys of the rivers March and Vahom (Waag) by cutting through the White Carpathians.

It is only 70 kilometers in length, but it has involved the erection of many embankments and viaducts and three tunnels. The total costs 250,000,000 crowns (\$7,500,000).

This new line is of great economic importance. The area through which it runs is exceptionally beautiful, popular as a tourist center, with

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AMERICAN FIRM GETS JUGOSLAV CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELGRADE—During last month the Yugoslav Government concluded a 60-year agreement with the American Smelting Company for the exploitation of the mines at Srebrenica. If successful results are not achieved the state is to receive 4 per cent of the gross income, as well as 2000 gold dinars annually as rent.

The Srebrenica mines were worked in Roman times for silver and lead, but they are now believed to contain valuable deposits of zinc also.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

The Home Builder's Notebook

Planning for Modern Plumbing Fixtures

THE old saying that the luxuries of today become the necessities of tomorrow is certainly true in regard to the plumbing equipment. The story has come down through the years, variously credited to Boston and to Philadelphia, that the city fathers absolutely forbade the use of bathtubs, as scandalous, when they were first introduced. What would they think of modern plumbing and the prodigious use that is made of it by the great American family!

There are still laws and rules governing the installation of plumbing fixtures, and the local plumbing board or inspector must pass on the finished installation before the property can be used, but that is only for the protection of the home owner and to save him possible difficulty later. The only time when, for the "greatest good to the greatest number," any restrictions are laid on the free use of water is in the case of a drought, such as occurred in some sections this last summer.

When a home builder begins to consider his plumbing requirements his chief concern is with the kind and quality, and as a secondary concern, whether or not he can have every convenience that appeals to the family. The budget allowance for this feature will determine largely just how much he can get for the amount he has to spend. When this has been determined and the locations indicated on the plans, the owner transfers his problem to the shoulders of the plumber who is to do the work, and who, it is to be supposed, understands his code and rules thoroughly.

Kitchen Gay and Gorgeous

In the matter of kitchen and laundry equipment alone, a visit to an up-to-date plumbing display room gives a pleasant relief from the all-white equipment that was the only thing to be considered just a few years ago. Now any shade, almost, of green or blue or rose, which the home building partnership approves, may be had, and the kitchen can be a gay and gorgeous place to work in, if one inclines to have it that way.

The manufacturers of plumbing fixtures have kept in mind the present tendency to save space and bring all working planes within convenient distance, and some rather interesting combinations have been evolved to meet the needs of every type of house and apartment. For instance, there are "one piece" sinks, with drain "board" on one side or on both, with deep roomy washing compartment, built all together, of porcelain. The draining surfaces are

except in the case of the combination spoken of above these tubs are usually built for installation in the basement.

The tubs are almost always placed in battery form, two or three together, depending on the need, and the washing machine and ironer will be close by.

Laundry trays come in solid porcelain, in iron with porcelain enamel lining and painted outside, in slate or stone, or, in the least expensive form, in a mixture of cement that is quite satisfactory.

It will pay the home builder to go into this matter of kitchen and laundry equipment quite thoroughly, with an eye to the future and the day-in-and-day-out service that will be required from the fixtures. The show rooms of all good plumbing houses are interesting places for the home maker to visit, and the developments of the last few years are all along the lines of convenience and better working conditions.

The cost of the "workshop" equipment can be high or low, as one wishes, but in reckoning costs one should figure in the relative comfort and satisfaction to be had, as well as the actual money outlay.

The bathroom and lavatory fixtures make another story, which will be taken up later.

Both Trees and Wild Flowers

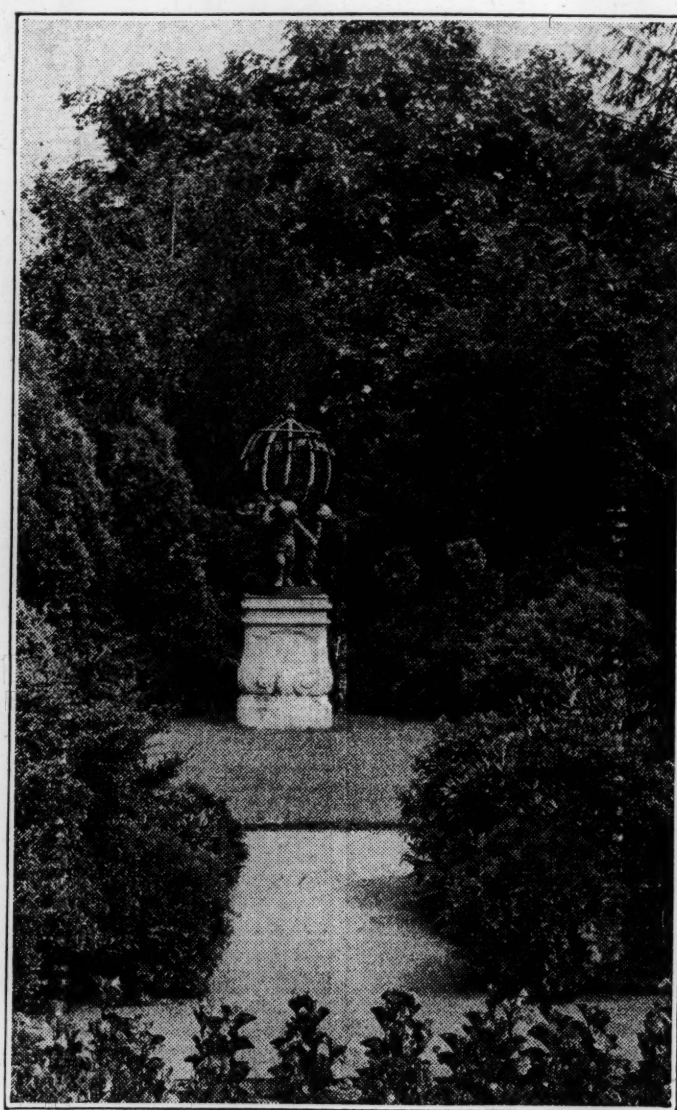
Two books of especial interest to lovers of trees and wild flowers have recently appeared from the presses of Greenberg, Publisher, Inc., New York City.

One, "A Guide to the Trees," by Carlton C. Curtis, professor of botany, Columbia University, is a description of every variety of tree found in the area from Tennessee west to Kansas and thence north to the arctic circle. The author is an authority on his subject. Among his other books are "A General Textbook of Botany" and "The Nature and Development of Plants."

"A Guide to the Trees" has been designed for the camper, the Boy Scout, the botanist, and the average person interested in trees. It contains a glossary and 200 illustrations.

The other book is "A Guide to the Wild Flowers," by Norman Taylor, curator, Brooklyn Botanic Garden. The author has devised a numbering method for identifying specimens which is understandable and should simplify the study of wild flowers. He uses but nine main groups for the flowers listed. These, with 520 illustrations and a "Finding List," make the book a valuable aid in the study of flowers found east of the Mississippi and north of Virginia.

CLARA BELLE WOOLWORTH.



An Effective Planting of Trees and Shrubbery Brings About This Delightfully Secluded Spot Where the Shafts of Sunlight Are Put to Work on a Charming Sundial.

Wooing the Landlords

SETTLING the momentous question at 2 a. m. of whether or not to take a certain new apartment is fortunately not a common custom. Yet occasionally it appears it must be done. Especially if the campaign for a new home has been hot the day before.

It was some time in the middle of the night after a dubious canvass that a well-known voice called out of the darkness. It belonged to John's wife. She had come out to her room and stood in the doorway of John's.

"John, do you hear that?"

"Foot, foot, foot! The struggle of a freight train blocks off softly smote the air."

John slowly woke up and listened. The freight seemed to be having quite a time of it.

"Yes, I hear it."

"I'll never have that flat! Think of a noise like that right at our back door. All day long and all through the night. I'm glad you heard it. I couldn't sleep for thinking about the train."

So that settled that.

The apartment had looked good to John. The hunt the day before had been long and inconclusive. He mused sleepily that it would be very handy if they could have a freight train to make the decisions so emphatically on all the flats they ultimately decided they didn't want.

This was the season when landlords were the tenant. There have been times when it was decidedly not so. Only a few years back "Rent" signs were everywhere. Then new apartment houses were rushed up on every side and the careless voice of the renting agent became honeyed. John and Janet had given up their old apartment and were committed to a new one.

Once haggled by a landlord, one could settle down and give some thought to other things than flats. But not while the chase was on. After a previous period of scouring the neighborhood for an abode, it seemed a muted joy to be a hunted tenant.

Regrettably John turned on his pillow and listened to the disappearing despair of the freight. He had liked that last landlord. He had offered three months' rent free. In some peculiar way that had endeared him to John.

He was indeed an optimistic landlord. Perhaps all landlords are so before the lease is signed.

By sundry gestures and exclamations as they toured the apartment, John's wife had indicated her aversion to all trains and to all flats located near trains. It was this proximity which doubtless accounted for part of that three months' offer. Simultaneously John waxed enthusi-

astic about the fine points of the place. He made the landlord beam. They were as brothers.

However, to be magnanimous with his wife, John inquired if there was not "much dirt from the trains."

A through passenger train solemnly steamed by at the moment, sending up a gray plume below.

"It is a funny thing about that," pleasantly quoth the landlord in reply. "We used to live four blocks from the railroad. Now we are here in the building right by the tracks, and do you know, my wife often says she noticed more cinders there than here. I can't understand it unless they go straight up in the air and so miss this apartment and scatter back over the whole neighborhood."

Some strange law evidently, of physics—or of landlords.

Janet did not sniff. She was saving her powder until she saw the whites of their eyes.

The next morning at breakfast she recalled the nocturnal decision. The fabulously low rent still rankled in John's memory, but that flat was gone forever.

"Do you know why I woke you up last night to hear the train?" she asked cheerfully.

Until then John had taken it for granted she had merely chanced to hear the murmuring of the freight in a wakeful moment.

"Why?" he answered gullelessly.

Janet smiled triumphantly. "I did it," she said, "to make an impression."

Continuing their explorations, the next day they met the "best" janitor in the city. The agent who offered him as a bait gave him this title. He was foreign. Most of the janitors seem to be. If only they could have rented the janitor without taking the

apartment, they might have made a deal.

Still they pursued a roof and still were pursued. They proceeded by the elimination process, and it worked so wonderfully that everything was eliminated. The inexorable time to be moving drew nigh. They wished for a landlord.

Then John and Janet came to the place of 80 landlords. It was quite the biggest house in the part of the city—one of the co-operative apartment buildings. Twenty-five stories tall, 80 families, one front door.

Yes, and trains. The trains ran by it. John pointed that out studiously. "Janet, can you hear that passenger train?"

No answer. "Foot, foot, foot!"

"This was no three blocks away, it was down below."

"And there goes a freight train!"

"Yes, I hear it!"—vaguely.

But Janet didn't. She liked this apartment, and a menagerie of trains didn't matter.

Those who entered there must be passed upon. The board of directors of the "co-op" does it in person. So they wooed the landlords.

Partridge Berry in a Bowl

The winter garden of moss, partridge berry and pipissewa in glass bowl is much in vogue. These little bowl-gardens are sold in the markets of the larger cities and are handled in the most exclusive giftshops and even in some of the fashionable florist shops. They are used on holiday and birthday gifts during the winter season and may be seen at the sunny windows or on the tables in living rooms.

For some of these bowls, especially if collected by the amateur, the roots of little evergreen plants must be taken from their native habitats. Thus, in spite of state laws made to protect our wildings, such plants as the partridge berry, prince's pine and rattlesnake plantain are ruthlessly uprooted. These lovely things are fast disappearing from our woodlands forever.

The partridge berry, *mitella*, repens, is a little evergreen plant that at all times of the year adorns that part of the earth to which it finds itself rooted. In summer it ex-

hales delicious perfume from its twin white blossoms; its red berries remain on during the winter. The partridge is very fond of these berries—hence the local name. Rattlesnake plantain or goodwena is in great demand for the bowl-garden because of its pretty tufted white-veined leaves which may be found in rich woods throughout the year. prince's pine or pipissewa, as the Indians called it, is a little plant with shimmering evergreen foliage that puts forth its dainty blossoms in June.

The real nature lover will want these exquisite little evergreen wildings left alone to grow, to bloom, and to reproduce their joyousness in their native homes.

L. S. M.

Old World Gardens of Long Ago

GARDENS of long ago linger in the thought. There was the tutor's garden, located within walking distance of the Baltic Sea, that still dwells in memory as one of childhood's fairylands. It was terraced; there were upper and lower walks, that wound about rose beds and around stone grottoes. Our teacher's favorite hobby was roses. He raised and budded and grafted them. The natural layout of the garden was ideal. There were the terraces already mentioned, upon which stood shade trees guarding a convenient resting place here and there; benches were located in unexpected nooks along the winding elevated path that rambled along among briar roses and jasmine and connected with the neighbor's garden by a picturesque gate, almost hidden under hanging vines and low spreading trees.

On the lower plane of the garden proper there were far-spreading lindens, that blossomed with unspeakable sweetness in early summer; birds had nests in their branches and bees sipped honey from the fragrant bloom. The song of birds and the humming of bees were interwoven inseparably with the garden, as was also a big Gravenstein apple tree that stood in the yonder plot. Gigantic was the glitz of this old-timer; and plentiful, colorful and tasty was the fruit that mingled its fragrance with the late summer lily odors, the perfume of high-stemmed roses; and the scent of sweet William and mignonette.

European gardens are planned to walk in. It would appear that their walks and summerhouses are laid out largely in the family life. It is here that a member desiring solitude brings his problems for private counsel; here also does the housewife bring her fancy work, enjoying air, sunshine and verdure, rest, quiet thought and pleasant work. Here, too, comes the head of the family with his daily paper and favorite book. During warm weather the meals are frequently served in the summerhouse; the birds who nest near grow so tame that they appear at table for their share of the feast. The evening is often spent in

the garden, with friends. If one or more of the young folks play a musical instrument they are induced to bring it and play through their repertoire, thus adding music to neighborly intercourse and enjoyment of nature.

Song in Garden Walks

European song greatly occupies itself with garden walks, along which it develops much romance. Thus do we find Beethoven's song to Adelaide:

Einsam wanderte dein Freund im Himmelsgarten.
A-de-la-la-la-de. A-de-la-la-la-de.

And he who is familiar with gardens that are designed for walks and solitude, pictures the great composer as slowly wandering along the somewhat dusky walks, among shrub and tree and flower of a fragrant garden at sunset and into the starlight, fashioning inspired melody into a song to this adorable Adelaide, whose beauty and friendship he valued so highly.

Then there are English walled-in gardens one had read about, in which robins are nesting, and in the protective atmosphere of which early snowbells, hyacinths, primroses and tulips are blooming, as in Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Secret Garden," to which fancy adds its modicum.

Thought and Poetry

And then there is the old home garden, remembrance of which will ever conjure up two big patches of double violets flanking either side of a walk, surpassing in both powerful and dainty fragrance anything that florists may offer, for were they not the favorites of the mother of that home, like a symbol of herself? Her children never appreciated her until they had grown in grace and wisdom.

So many things in the way of modes and customs, so much that might be called the pride of life did not count, had never counted; but roses and lilies and violets, the garden of thought and poetry, spiritual aims and humility, those counted. Kindly tolerance, and loving helpfulness, such as the mother tried to live, among her vivacious children, later assumed the proportions to which they were entitled.

In this garden the walks were raked in zig-zag strokes every Saturday, and no one stepped on them until Sunday morning when the father of the family in his festive clothes took his morning walk among the roses there.

E. M. C.

Fitting the Roof to the House

III—Asphalt Shingles and Prepared Roofing

By MARC N. GOODNOW

SUBSTITUTE, in former years, was a word that usually connoted inferior quality and placed a stigma on the product so named. But with the advent of the machine age and the general excellence that may be achieved by machine-made products, the stigma has been largely, if not altogether, removed. Certainly, this is the case with the comparatively new felt product known as asphalt shingle, which within a short period has gained acceptance wherever homes are built.

Particularly in the construction of the moderately priced house and in the modernization of old houses the composition or asphalt-treated shingle has found a ready market, and one in which it has proved itself both economical and satisfactory. One might add, with truth, that a considerable degree of artistry also has resulted.

No longer, therefore, need one hesitate to specify a standard brand of this substitute for the wooden shingle. It is now a recognized accessory and, with its wide adaptability, supplies the demands which the older forms of roofing cannot supply, such, for example, as re-roofing over the old, worn cover.

The lower cost of such shingles has been due, in part, to the form in which they are manufactured, allowing for simple and more rapid laying. Usually they are cut in sheets of four shingles each—the entire sheet being a single piece of heavy felt thoroughly saturated with moisture-resistant asphalt and coated with finely crushed rock which adds further length of service to the roof. Though tough and fibrous in character they readily conform to roof lines and surfaces of whatever kind, and when laid with an overlapping that gives three thicknesses, are capable of fending off wind, rain and snow for many years.

Advantage of Color

A strong reason for the growing use of such roofing has been the nation-wide vogue of color in almost every detail of home-building. And composition shingles provide color in plenty—single and mottled tones, blends, slate, natural rock, red, green, blue-black, golden brown, light blue, tile red and copper. Both in combinations and in single color schemes one finds large as well as small house roofs vastly more lively and interesting than in former years.

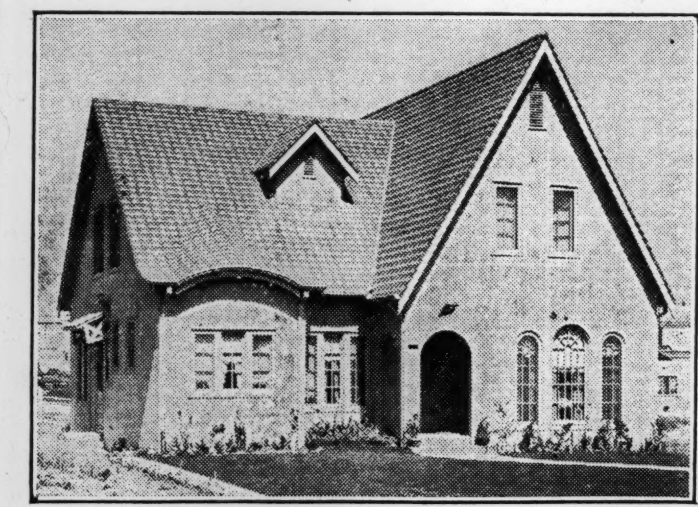
In addition to their quality of color, composition shingles give the roof both pattern and texture. Among the preferred methods of laying them to secure various patterns are the regular laying of small rectangles that are higher than their width; the French style of hexagonal pattern, and the somewhat newer method, horizontal in character, that gives the shingle greater exposure to the width than to the vertical height. Even these patterns, however, may be varied by the use of special sizes which are available.

The quality of texture in the composition shingle roof is arrived at by use of units varying in thickness, surface and edges. By graduating the thickness of the shingle and laying it in random widths, or staggering the line, there results a crumbly effect not unlike that found in certain Spanish tile roofs. By using roughened butt-edges the effect is still

further heightened. Then, with an artistic arrangement or blending of colors, there may be produced very attractive mottled or weathered butts above or below a certain base effects that are as quaint as they are unusual.

Practically Fireproof

In some situations, the asphalt or composition rock-treated shingle may be found to be the best to use. Particularly where there is isolation



As Shown Here, the Composition or Asphalt Shingle is Adapted to Use on Flat or Angular Roof Surfaces as Well as Elliptical Surfaces. The Material is Laid in Sheets of Four or Five Each.

covered with canvas to give the floor a hard-wearing surface. The material may also be used as a roof-covering for various types of buildings, sheds and the like, although it can never be made as permanent as the rock-surfaced shingle.

It should go without saying that composition roofing, whether in shingle form or in rolls, requires a much lighter under-framing or support than the wooden shingle or

the slate-surfaced roof. But this does not mean that the support should be constructed of cheap and flimsy materials. Roof boards should always be well matched, and even in surface, all knot holes should be covered, preferably with tin, and there should be sufficient drainage to the roof to carry off all rain or melting snow.

While the prepared or composition shingle is made to overcome the objection of monotony in roof surfaces, the roll roofing continues to meet a variety of important needs. This material is manufactured in rolls measuring 36 inches in width, each roll containing about 108 square feet. It is the cheapest form of roofing in modern use and has its special uses on deck roofs, steep porches and even for sheathing purposes.

Roll roofing is laid in strips which overlap each other and are cemented together or mopped over with an asphaltic preparation that preserves the felt from decay. On decks over garages or room projections of the house this roofing may again be

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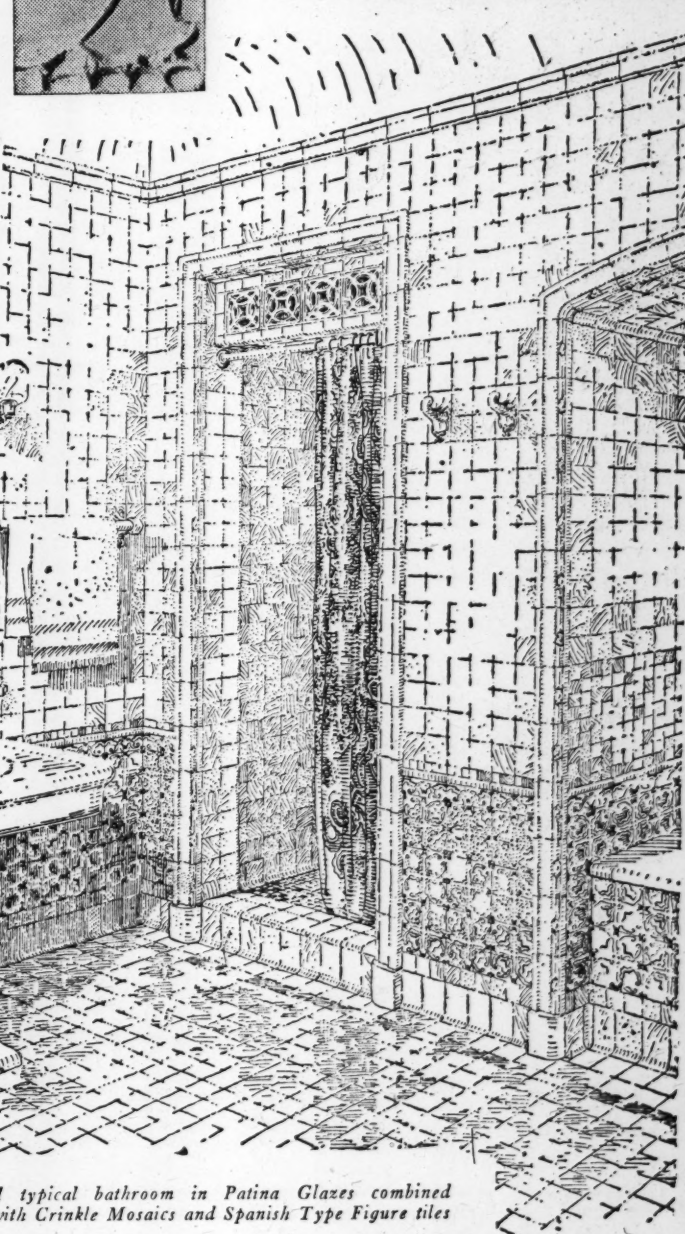
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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

The Maid's Head—Fourteenth Century Inn

By MABEL M. SWAN

A SUDDEN dash of rain swept the windowpane. The little English train jolted on through the darkness, rattling and bumping from side to side as it endeavored to get under cover before the storm broke. And small wonder, for five weeks without rain is a record without precedent on the northeastern coast of England. With spasmodic puffs and a series of shrill whistles the engine came to a sudden stop. We had expected to find Norwich a thriving city, but the long train platform was in complete darkness except for a few smoky lanterns. We looked around. Not even a porter was in sight and the few passengers seemed to have melted away in the darkness. Suddenly with great eclat and clatter, a taxi pulled up in the darkness, apparently from nowhere, and quickly gathered us in.

Then we were thoroughly awakened, for never, not even in Paris, had we ridden at such speed. We were literally catapulted down the narrow main street, dodging by the narrowest of margins, street cars, other taxis apparently as frenzied and uncontrolled as ours, and a whole army of night-riding bicyclists. With audible sighs of relief, we alighted before the Maid's Head, an old fourteenth century inn, which as soon as you enter its dim courtyard, thrusts you back into a past which provides no place for wild-eyed taxi drivers.

A Long and Famous History

It is not every city in England that can boast of an inn which has been open for five centuries, and few are so rich in historic associations as is this one. Here the Orfords, Walpoles, Howards, Wodehouses, and other Norfolk notables have kept high festival. Here may be seen the room where good Queen Bess slept in 1578. Of the Maid's Head on Nov. 2, 1472, Sir John Paston wrote to Margaret Paston: "I pray you to make him roode cheer, and lift it be so that he

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tarrye . . . it were best to set his horse at the May's Heade, and I shall be content for their expenses." At the left of the courtyard is a small Jacobean room with its glory of oaken beams, paneled walls, and picturesque windows. As you enter your name in the visitor's book, it is difficult to keep your imagination from wandering back to the days when the guests drove up in coaches and lours, and alighting with great dignity, passed through its portals with a clatter of heavy boots, the rattling of swords, and a swishing and rustling of stiff brocaded gowns.

On the opposite side of the courtyard is the coffee room, with a large fifteenth century fireplace which at some time in the past had been covered over and walled in to be discovered during later alterations. In the next room, over the fireplace hangs a carved panel representing an unrecognizable member of the finny tribe.

Long ago the inn was known as the "Muriel Fish" or the "Molde Fish." The carved panel undoubtedly represents the skate, or ray, a fish which in Norfolk dialect is known as "old maid." According to local tradition this accounts for the change in name.

All efforts to connect the change in name with some circumstance of Queen Elizabeth's visit have been in vain. The Maid's Head had been the Maid's Head for more than a century before the good Queen graced Norwich with her presence. On the walls of this room hangs one of the finest collections of sporting prints in England.

The upper corridors are filled with unusual chairs and tables, many of which are really museum pieces. The china, the prints and the miniatures which hang on the walls are the envy of every collector who sees them.

Happy Unknown to Tourists

This famous hostelry has been a house of entertainment from time immemorial and even today many prominent English people gather there. You will find almost no Americans, for it is too far from the beaten tourist's path to have yet become sufficiently well known to them. A party of English squires were stopping there at the time of our visit. They were very happy and jolly after a vigorous outing and I could easily imagine that time had turned back 100 years more or less, as I listened to the reminiscences told in the typical Norfolk dialect which is as difficult to understand as a foreign language.

So here's to the Maid's Head, that old-time hostelry, particularly dear to English travelers, which you will leave with the same regretful feeling with which Queen Elizabeth left the old city, exclaiming, "I have laid up in my breast such good will as I shall never forget Norwich!"



The corridor of the Maid's Head Inn, Norwich, England, contains many rare pieces of old furniture which would be welcomed in many museums. The traditions of Queen Elizabeth's visits here appear to be well authenticated.

A Question - and Three Others

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT HAS been asked, How will anything that can be learned about interior decoration be of value to a person whose main concern is, to acquire as many fine old things as he can afford?

That last part of the question touches one of the most common lapses of those who get interested in what are known as antiques. They don't stop with getting all they need, but come to be so fond of things as to keep on long after that point has been reached.

The same words also point to the way in which, it seems to me, the artistic common-sense found in practical interior decoration will tend to restrain excessive purchasing and lead to one's deriving more satisfaction from what one has.

One of the best known New York dealers in antiques told me not long ago that he believed every customer of his should have, before buying, a "Yes" answer to each of three questions. They are: Is this thing that I am considering excellent in its class? Is the price fair? Have I a suitable place for it?

His experience of many years in selling to eager purchasers had taught him that they often acquired more furniture than they had use for; that their homes were frequently overcrowded, although each piece taken by itself might be admirable. The purchasers' eagerness to acquire led to excessive massing. For one person this might be cabinet work in oak, maple, or mahogany; for another early glass, American or European. China or prints might be still another person's engrossing hobby.

Quality and Price Often Enough
Those who are subject to enthusiasms that lead them to buy all they can afford know that the last question, "Have I a suitable place for it?" is seldom thought of. The shapely form of a rare table, a desirable chair that matches exactly two or three that we already have, half-

dozen more goblets just like our own six, may seem irresistible because low-priced.

Still, the table will have to go into a storeroom; the chair that matches others will fare likewise; the half-dozen goblets must find a place with their predecessors on already overloaded shelves. Such is the experience of many people with surplus funds. It is also that of some who must scrimp in other ways to gratify these tastes.

However much pleased one of us may be with the prospect of adding to our possessions, there would be no satisfaction if we knew that what ever we bought would be placed out of sight for good. We acquire this thing or that because, first of all, we like to look at it. It may be extremely rare, but crude and primitive and ill-proportioned. Unusual delicacy of design may characterize another piece. In either case the object has to be in view if we are to be conscious of its merits. The more favorable the setting in which it is placed, the keener will be our appreciation of it.

Full Pleasure From Each Piece
How to achieve the most harmonious and effective placing of every detail of the contents of a room is one of the aims of the art of interior decoration. If we follow the lead of its well-considered essentials, we shall be using each article of home furnishing in a way that will allow it to appear at its best. We shall be able to get the most pleasure possible from looking at it.

This result is reached by those who have given so much thought to the art of making home rooms attractive, although they approach the subject from another direction. We may be thinking merely of the most favorable location for a certain desk or mirror, so that its good lines and fine woods can be conspicuous. They work to produce the most satisfying and inviting effect when the room is considered as a whole. Each piece of furniture and ornament is put where it will best serve its purpose—the convenience and the pleasure of the home's inmates.

More than that, they understand the art of grouping, the suitable balance in arrangement, the choice of right colors that will best set off the things of importance. All this does not mean that these results depend on the opinions of a profes-

strong that it becomes absorbing enthusiasm. Then the quieting inquiry, Will this thing help to give my home added beauty for the pleasure and the contentment of all who enter? may bring us back to the calm asking of the three questions that have been quoted.

Our Purpose Is—

Asking "Have I a place for it?" implies that I wish to be sure of something else than space enough for it to stand in. Will this picture or table, or vase, or rug become a harmonious part of a certain entire room's scheme? Perhaps one's zeal has led to so large an accumulation that already too much is in sight there. Actual requirements for utility, for comfort, for simplicity and discreet taste—all these have been exceeded in too frequent response to the strong appeal of fine and rare objects. Instead of having a place for more, it is seen that the place would be more comfortable physically, and more pleasing esthetically if many things were removed.

So the few elements of art that underlie the work of so-called interior decoration may be made use of by the devoted collector in doing something far more satisfying than getting about him as many choice objects as he can.

The selection of such things as may be suited to the work and the leisure of the occupants; the placing of ornaments; the choice of fabrics; the location and the amount of this color or that—all these decisions essential to the making of the most attractive home interior may be made to increase the enjoyment of whoever is now acquiring "as many fine old things as he can afford."

Happenings in London

By COLLECTOR

THE sale of 170 seventeenth and eighteenth-century posy-rings belonging to Sir Wilfred Peek realized £450, or approximately \$2250, in the London auction room. This calls attention to a romantic hobby which makes a special appeal to the woman collector. These rings, popular as far back as Roman times, were much used in the Middle Ages. Most of those which find their way into the market today date anywhere from mid-Tudor to old Georgian times.

I might mention that the word "posy" is derived from the French "poésie," meaning poetry. A posy-ring is thus one engraved with a motto or a couplet of verse. The gift of one of these "posies" was often accompanied in olden times by a flower or bouquet. To this the term "posy" has now been transferred.

Posy-rings were used by all classes as betrothal rings, the rings themselves being generally plain gold hoops. Their interest to collectors thus lies largely in the intimate inscriptions engraved round the inside, to insure the privacy of the sentiment against the "prudent" eyes of strangers. A few of the characteristic quaint legends from the rings in Sir Wilfred's collection are as follows:

In these my choies I doe rejoice
I am thy lovt refues me not.
Vertu in these is a crown to mee.
All I refuse and thee I chuse.
This gifts is small but love is all.
The God of peace our joys increase.
My promise vast shall ever last
Lett this present my good intent
In these I fend content of mind.

One of the most curious legends on the posy-rings in question is:

"Feare God and lye abed till noone."

Posy-rings, by the way, are the subject of several allusions in Shakespeare. Gratiano, in the "Merchant of Venice," when Portia asks him the reason of his quarrel with Nerissa, replies:

About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me; whose posy was
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, Love me, and leave me not.

Hamlet, again, at the conclusion of the triple lines of rhyme uttered by Prologue, asks: "Is this a prologue or the posy of a ring?"

Lilly, in his address to the ladies, prefixed to the second part of his "Euphues," published in 1597, hopes his fair readers will be favorable to his work, "writing their judgments as you do the Posies in your rings, which are always next to the finger, not to be seen of him that holdeth you by the hand and yet knowne by you that weare them. . . ."

The Rev. Giles Moore thus notes in his Journal of 1673:

I bought for Ann Brett a gold ring, the being the posy: "When this you see, remember me."
The late continuance of this charming old custom is shown by Horace Walpole, who wrote, "My Lady Rochford desired me to her day to give her a motto for a ruby ring."
Posy-rings may still be acquired, on occasion, for a few dollars apiece and offer fascinating quest. They are fragrant with romance of long ago.

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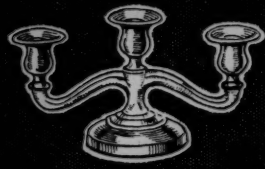
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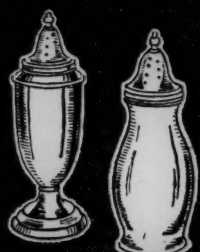
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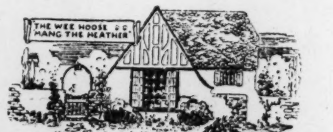
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The heavy surge of the river music is heard, a waving line of girls in watery green push their arms in a backward and forward movement. Some change of music—maybe it is that high floating melody—brings forth three nixies to dance so softly and so lightly; a rumble of sound from the piano; Alberich the dwarf wishes to play their games. A small child with long golden curls scurries to the top of a stump. Crafty Alberich seizes the "gold" and runs away, while the nixies sink back in horror.

Later Alberich, now ruler of Nibelheim because of the magic power of the Rhinegold, drives before him miserable, ragged underlings who scurry from his awful fury. These are the unhappy Nibelungs, who once were happy forming jewels and "delicate Nibelung toys." The wretch now compels them to creep into caverns, for him alone to work and slave!

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Mr. C. F. Rothberger, 501 10th St., Alton, Ill., writes: "I have just received a letter from the Sunday Evening Post accepting a story, 'My Home Out on the West.' This is the first story I have written for publication, and the first time I have seen it in print. I am so glad that I am making a little progress at last, for which I thank you."

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Grasp of Conversation French as Step Toward Neighborliness

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU New York, N. Y.

FOREIGN language teaching generally should be revised to make a "conversational" acquaintance, rather than mere academic knowledge, the first aim of students and teachers, according to Miss Simone France, teacher and lecturer.

While increased neighborliness between nations has been notably furthered by diplomatic activities and advances in communication and transportation in recent years, the ability to converse with foreign people in their own tongue, which is an important factor in international understanding, is possessed by relatively few persons under the present educational methods, Miss France declared.

"A 'conversational' acquaintance with foreign languages," Miss France told a Monitor correspondent, "all do more to further neighborliness between people of different nationalities than a vast amount of mere book knowledge."

Miss France, who is a graduate of the University of Paris and has a degree from Harvard college, is so deeply impressed with the importance of what she terms an "auditory" grasp of language that she has evolved a method of teaching French with the primary object of encouraging speaking, active expression of the students' ideas.

She avoids the use of conventional textbooks, requires a complete mastery of pronunciation and expects the students to think in French.

"The sound of the spoken word," she always has linked immediately with the visual picture," Miss France declared. "And the visual picture should be linked with the association of ideas. In this way the study of language becomes a vivid, absorbing occupation, instead of a barren, tiresome task. One can obtain, too, a much more accurate and appealing idea of the culture and views of a

race when conversing with its people in their own language than by relying entirely upon their literature.

"The solution is simple. The French language, for instance, may be reduced to 10 fundamental sounds. The average student can master these sounds in from three to five hours so as to be able to read French correctly at sight. They learn enough of the basic construction to be able to express their own ideas, and their vocabulary is increased gradually by the association of ideas. After two or three hours of work, the student begins to take a great deal of pleasure in his grasp of another language, and finds it more interesting than a game.

"Whatever the student understands of French he must be able to use. There is nothing theoretical about it. It is better for the student to apply a rule in his conversation, without actually knowing that he applies it, than to be so hampered by his knowledge of the rule as to lose the faculty of spontaneous expression.

"Under present methods of education, for instance, the student spends hours grappling with the problem of the subjunctive. In actual conversation the average person would probably use the subjunctive once in two or three years."

Quoting Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, to the effect that "the French language should not be approached through its literature, but the literature through the spoken language," Miss France declared that it was a tragic comedy, in present methods of instruction to find American students who have studied French for four, or even eight, years unable to understand or speak it when they visit Paris.

The only remedy for the present situation, she said, was for parents

to awaken to it and insist on having college entrance examinations changed. Courses in high schools, which should be molded with a view to giving the students a conversational grasp of the language before they approached the study of its literature, must drill the students in translation, she declared, in order that they may be able to pass the college entrance examinations.

"If parents realized that the reason their children cannot speak French is not because they lack ability," she added, "but because they are not properly taught, they would soon demand that teaching methods be changed."

The Manchurian university lacks the traditions of the older higher schools in Peiping, being only six years old, but the funds placed at its disposal by General Chang Hsueh-liang and the provincial government at Mukden has enabled it to develop phenomenally at the same time the Peiping schools were suffering from inadequate endowment.

Seven new buildings have been constructed during the past two years, and contracts have just been let for a fine gymnasium and a stadium seating 30,000 persons, which itself is an indication of the progressive point of view of Manchurian educators. Marshal Chang, himself an amateur athlete of some merit, is especially interested in the development of athletics among the students of the Mukden school.

The faculty of Northeastern University is now conceded to be one of the best in China. Among the professors are graduates of 17 different American colleges and universities, who are assisting in training the youths of Manchuria, sometimes known as "China's west," to take part in the development of this virgin territory, which is expected to reach a high point during the lifetime of these students.

PARENTS AND SCHOOLS The December Issue of

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PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Manchuria Supports Colleges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE rapid development of Northeastern University at Mukden into one of the outstanding Chinese Government schools is perhaps the most important educational feature in North China this year. Northeastern University has enrolled almost 3000 Chinese students for the present term.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The National Academy

By E. C. SHERBURNE

WITH the impetus given by a newspaper story that had no aesthetic foundation, but yet had a spectacular appeal to the layman's sense of humor, the National Academy of Design's winter exhibition has started with a rush of attendance, which will doubtless continue until the show closes on Dec. 1. The academy officials cannot but be delighted if the story of the painting that was hung horizontally—instead of vertically as intended by the artist, Edwin W. Dickinson—brings additional thousands of the public to this handsome show. Seeing the picture that 25 artists passed upon and granted a prize and then hung sideways instead of vertically, these visitors will understand something of the artist's sense of values, which have nothing essentially to do with the position in which his picture is seen. Granted a good composition may be enjoyed as a work of art from any side, except the back.

Olinisky and Watrous
Award of the Carnegie Prize of \$500 for "Soirée Intime," by Ivan G. Olinisky, will doubtless be widely approved. This painting, which attracted attention also at the recent Chicago annual American show, is strong, complete and altogether agreeable in its picturing of four congenial persons who have paused in their conversation to look at the Gertrude Fiske won the best portrait in the exhibition, and that Edmund C. Tarbell won the Isador medal for his "Majorie and Little Edmund." Another popular award is the granting to Harry W. Watrous of the Altman prize for a figure or genre by an American-born artist.

Consideration of the sculpture and prints may well be deferred, and just a few of the paintings mentioned that held the visitor's eye as he walked through the galleries. There was "Midday," a brilliant study of two Indians in their homeland desert, by Walter Ufer; "Boats of Concarneau," by Eric Hudson, with its powerful assemblage of color masses; "The Woodlot," one of the country scenes with exen that Edward Volkert painted so vibrantly; "Mountain Labyrinths," a precious interpretation of the far western butte country by John F. Carlson; and "The Red Motor Boat," by Charles W. Woodbury, picturing the artist's wife and a rate no Maine lobsterman could ever hope to equal.

Elliott Clark
"Birches in Autumn," by Elliott Clark, shows what a master of color can do in the way of transcribing the tones of nature into a fresh scale of hues, logical in themselves, and hence altogether justifiable. "A Friendly Encounter," by E. Martin Jenkins, pictures two Indian braves meeting in a cove of birches, and with the whole handled with a sure feeling for the pictorial value of patterns in nature. "Mary," a stunning success, is by Sidney E. Dickinson. An alert girl in gray is shown seated on the edge of a gray cliff on a gray day. Yet the total effect is one of warmth. "Transition," by Claude Buck, captures a classical dancer in a simple serene pose, with a sculptor's feeling for form. A painting by Frederick J. Waugh was awarded the Edward Palmer prize of \$1000 for the best marine, and Arthur Hill Gilbert won the \$150 J. Francis Murphy Memorial prize for the best landscape by an artist under 41.

Grand Central Galleries
For its second annual members' prize exhibition, the Grand Central Galleries draws wide attention with its prize list totaling \$6000 as published on this page a week ago. There is every evidence of the growing force exerted by these galleries in its policy of encouraging the sale of the work of contemporary American artists. No one with a half hour to spare at the Grand Central Station should fail to take the elevator to the galleries and see this exhibition, filling a whole train of rooms, and then cast a vote in the contest for the popular picture.

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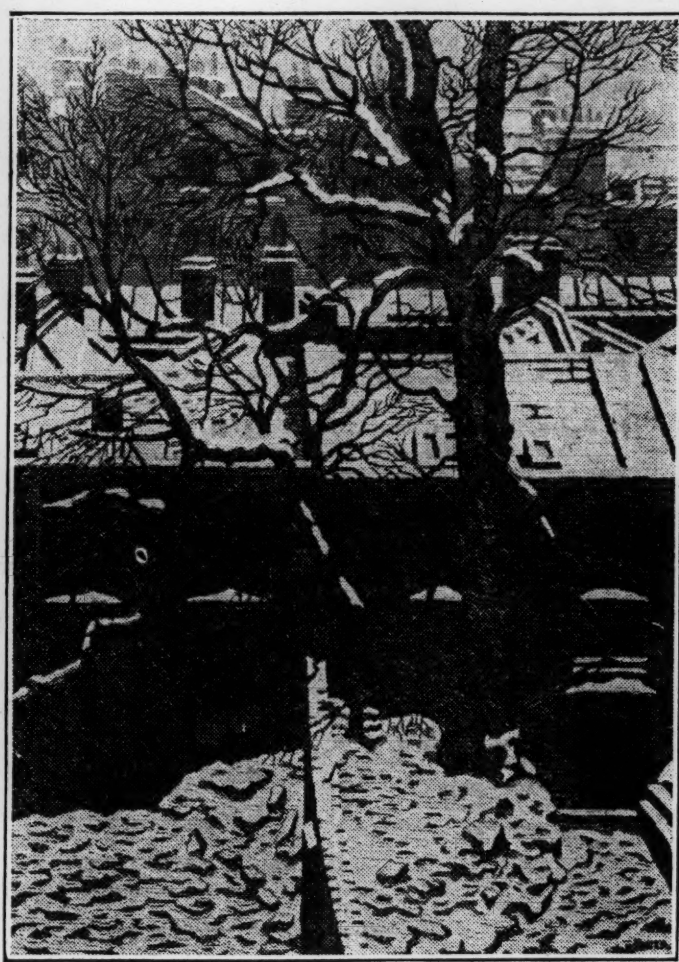
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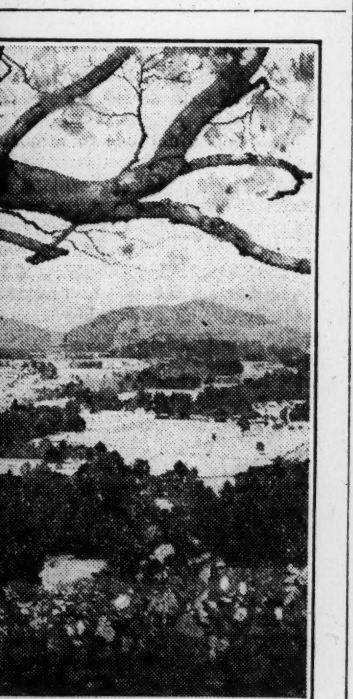
In any other medium, for she is neither a painter, a charcoal drawer nor a user of washes when she etches. She never aims for effects that could be come at better in some other medium, in her tracery of the lacy, architectural façades of the cathedrals at Rouen and Tours. Her "Rue St. Yves, Chartres," is marked by its variable rendering of the receding planes, and its sunny river vista seen through a great doorway.



Reproduced by Permission of the Godfrey Phillips Galleries, London
"Snow in Bloomsbury," by Charles Ginner.

The Kaleidoscope

A Play by Napoleon
ACCLAIM awaits the person who is able to decipher the play written by Napoleon Bonaparte. It is not in personal shorthand, such as Papyrus used to the bafflement of would-be publishers until the secret of the system was



"Summer Landscape," by Carl Wuermer, Winner of Golden State Prize at Annual Prize Exhibition of Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City.

Paris, a night scene in which the yellow street lamps are set like jewels. Upon "Notre-Dame, le soir," there rests a flower-like bloom of color, representative of impressionist painting in its best vein.

The same subject is used by Mrs. Armington for one of her etchings, which reveals an artist who is concerned with pure line and the attainment of her effects by straightforward means. Her plates have the quality that could not be achieved

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By FRANK RUTTER

London
EVERYONE deals in his own way with the impressions he receives from his surroundings, and their richness and variety depend upon his nature. Dull wits are content to label things seen—house, street, tree—and leave it at that, taking everything for granted and finding nothing cause for wonder, still less for delight. But to the artist anything may "come alive" at any moment and a chance impression become the starting point for some beautiful adventure of the mind. And when his craftsmanship keeps pace with his vision, when he has made for himself an instrument capable of interpreting in terms of paint or stone or music or words, these mysterious inner processes which illuminate life for him, he will produce works of art which are able to communicate something of their quality and beauty to the world.

In painting, what is called realism can most often convey this vision unimpaired—the vivifying realism of the great masters, be it understood (the bare-boned realism of Cézanne, or the ecstatic agitating realism of Van Gogh, for example), and not the uninspired naturalism of the academician. All great painters by direct intercourse with nature have extracted from her facts which others have not observed before and interpreted them by methods which are personal and expressive of themselves. This is the great tradition of realism.

Thus one of the most notable English realists, Charles Ginner, formulated it over 15 years ago when he decided, with Harold Gilman, to "oppose a young and healthy realistic movement, a New Realism" to what they considered the new academism, the art based on formulae, Cézannism, Gauguinism and all the other imitative brands of art then, and still, in favor.

The "Neo-Realists"
Ginner has continued to be "neo-realist" (as he and Gilman dubbed themselves when they held their joint exhibition in May, 1914, in the Goupil Galleries) ever since, and with what successful results in terms of paint and canvas a visit to the Godfrey Phillips Galleries at present will show. Some 30 of his paintings, the majority of them done within the last few years, are now on view there, and they make as handsome a collection of oils as has been seen recently in any of the metropolitan galleries.

Ginner is realistic with the ardent realism of one who keenly relishes the sumptuously rich color and splendid intricate patterns found everywhere in nature, and he has such an enviable way of responding to impressions, such as a penetrating eye for the beauty of actually that he can turn even a prosaic stretch of red-brick suburban villas, or a monstrous seaside pier pavilion into a superb tapestry in paint.

Born in England, Ginner's parents, he was brought up entirely in France. Like many another painter before him, he began his art studies in an architect's office, but it was not long before he gave up architecture for good and decided to devote his life to painting. The Spanish painter, Anglada, influenced him more than any of his other masters, leaving him free to indulge his love of luscious color, encouraging him to pile the paint on as thick as he chose and generally allowing him to express his temperament in the manner that came most naturally to him. His first exhibition was held in Buenos Aires, and shortly after this debut in the London Hemisphere, he settled in London in 1910 to be exact—where he made the acquaintance of Gilman, Gore and Bevan and found himself established, at last, in an atmosphere sympathetic to his artistic aims and preferences. He became a member of the Camden Town Group, which had Sargent for its leader, and was one of the original members of the London Group.

Genial and Independent
Ginner has gone on painting in his own way all during his career, unperturbed by new movements in art, by new fashions in picture making, though keenly interested in them all, well aware of each and appreciative of qualities and styles very different from his own. His work—mainly landscapes and "town-scapes"—can be said to reflect in some degree his genial and independent attitude of mind. Firmly rooted in closely woven patterns of brilliant color, mellow in mood and exquisitely finished in execution, a Ginner painting is like nothing but itself, and its author an artist of a very personal vision who has acquired by hard work and allowing application the technical equipment suitable for expressing himself in the mode that makes the fullest use of his talents.

In the present exhibition, one or two early works are included. "Girl's Head," a simple arrangement of a girl's head and shoulders carried out with vigorous brushwork in "strong" color, and "Dieppe," a most attractive painting, showing something of the bustle and liveliness of the port and revealing new subtleties of color and a growing skill in handling intricate design, belong to the year before the war. Only one of the exhibits was done during the war—"Factory Girls," which in design and treatment foreshadowed the enormous canvas painted by Ginner in 1918 for the Canadian War Records, which had for subject a munitions factory. Next comes a series of beautiful landscapes of southern England, paintings of Devon and Cornwall and Dorset, keyed down now a little in color and showing remarkable sureness and firmness in construction. "Boscastle Harbor," "Wych Platt," "Trewall Farm" and "The Cornish Coast" are some of these.

A holiday in northern Ireland set Ginner squeezing out his brightest emerald and orange, blues and yellows on to his palette. "Annalong" and "Silve Bignian" are typical samplings of some of his later work.

The part of Matthew Strong, the optimistic tradesman, is consummately played by that experienced actor Frank Cellier, and as his long-suffering wife, Sybil Arundale gives another of those capable Irish studies with which she is now identified. Amongst much other good work are the pathetic picture of Old Strong by George Elton and an excellent humorous Jewish character study by Richard Golden.

To Our Readers
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

A Girl's Best Friend

A Girl's Best Friend

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
AT THE Ambassadors Theatre, "A Girl's Best Friend," by H. M. Harwood. Produced by the author. The cast:

Ursula Cicely Paget Bowman
Joan Trevor Helen Spencer
Colonel Bent Robert Horton
Philip Gore Robert Harris
David Macdonald Frank Freeman
James Joan Swinstead
Peacey Whitmore Humphreys
Clara Valentine Dunn

That the man of today, at bottom, likes femininity just as well as did his father is a thesis that not all will accept; but Mr. Harwood, in this adroit and lightly amusing play, makes out a good case; and might have made a better one still had he been genuinely intent upon doing so, instead of contenting himself, too frequently, with witty retorts and semicritical episodes, which, though almost invariably entertaining, weak-

en the homogeneity of his work while they compromise also its sincerity. Mr. Harwood's major fault as a playwright, lastly, the judgment of the present writer, is the willing intrusion of too obvious theatrical artifices into what is potentially real, and often penetrating, drama. More than once the worldly wisdom of his dialogue reminds us of Congreve; a moment later it suggests merely the clever, mordant young play-writing cynic of the modern, satirical mold.

Ursula and Kitty, the daughters of Joan Trevor, are engaged to two eligible young men, both of whom are frequently in the house. All, however, is not well; for both girls, superficially, are the daughters of the latest unromantic type—hard, uncompromising, straightforward, and given, occasionally, to the use of ugly, realistic adjectives; whereas the mother is anything but frank, and unscrupulously exploits her femininity in the artless and unbecoming manner of a former, and admittedly romantic, age took altogether for granted. The result is that both boys waver in their allegiance and show strong tendency to transfer their attentions to the mother, with her innocent devices, which the daughters, though they "see the trick, and know how it works," are both unwilling and unable to practice. There follow alienations, disputes, the throwing away of an engagement ring, flustered, cutting words from daughter to mother, tears and last, a farcical scene, in which—the lady of the house having vanished—the village constable is arranging to drag the river when the missing Joan walks in; and, understanding, all around, are, thereafter, amicably contrived.

Mr. Harwood knows his world; and has here vividly portrayed two modern young girls, who, in an age the conventions of which impose upon inherent, and even emotional, feminine romanticism a mask of callousness, and of easy camaraderie, are, at bottom, the changeless woman still. They feel, deep down, much as their mothers did, and, as the family friend, voicing the dramatist, shrewdly remarks: "It is not what you think about people; it is what you feel about them." That may, in the end, determine the play's success. Successful was Mr. Harwood with the part of Kitty, played with incisive intelligence by Miss Helen Spencer, who hinted exactly the hidden fires of warm human feeling, glowing beneath the chilly crust of unconcern. Whenever that young actress stepped upon the stage, the play seemed to grow, instantly, in import and meaning, as though we were in the presence of a character drawn from the far lofter comedy that this able dramatist might, and could have written, but did not ultimately quite achieve.

What he has brought off is, nevertheless, sufficiently amusing; and is played by an efficient cast, at the head of which stands Miss Marie Lohr, whose performance, as the feministic mother is perfectly well done, and may perhaps afford, to many, the outstanding feature and chief delight of a quite entertaining evening.

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
Aguilar Lute Quartet
of Madrid
Martha Bigelow Elliot-Danessou
BENEFIT Mass. Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children
COPIES-PLAZA BALLROOM
Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 P. M.
Tickets \$2-\$15 Miss Mary Hunsawell
45 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, May 1916

ANITA DAVIS-CHASE Announces
JORDAN HALL
Mon. Eve., Nov. 18, at 8:15 BRUCE
PIANIST
Tues. Eve., Nov. 19, at 8:15 ANNA
HAMLIN
SOPRANO
(STEINWAY)

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK CITY
WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MAITEN
FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave.
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SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. of W. 7th
QUEENIE SMITH
In the Musical Comedy Revue
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
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ERLANGER'S W. 44th St. Dr. A. L. Erlanger
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Music News of the World

The Opera Situation in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN, as everybody knows, has three opera houses, two state and one municipal. All three give performances every night for 10 months in the year; which means that the course of a year about 900 operatic performances take place. This is a good deal; and there is no lack of competent judges who consider that even in a capital of music such as Berlin, there is no need for so many.

This view is justified in many respects, even in the economic. In Berlin people work hard, day and night, but the average worker, manual or intellectual, does not earn enough to be able to visit opera houses regularly. And yet regular patronage is needed: there must be a class of people interested in art and able to afford regular attendance at operatic concerts. In Berlin, nowadays, this class is very small. In the light of my 10 years' experience as a critical observer of Berlin musical life, I should say that it comprises at most 1000 people. On the other hand, the number of seats to be filled at the opera theaters in roughly 6000 every night. And then there are more than 1500 concerts every year. How can this plethora of music pay its way?

Yet again, this concentration of first rate musical resources in the German capital results in strong impressions and valuable art experiences. There are the Philharmonic concerts under Furtwängler, the Opera House concerts under Erich Kleiber and Otto Klemperer, and the great orchestral concerts under Bruno Walter. And the above-named conductors, besides them Leo Blech, Fritz Siedry, Alexander von Zemlin, Robert F. Denzler and Georg Sebastian, work at the opera houses.

Walter's Scheme
One of them—and indeed one of the foremost—Bruno Walter, will not appear this season at the Opera. I beg leave to devote a few lines to this deplorable fact. Walter was one of the first influential men to acknowledge and emphasize the problems caused by the parallel existence of three opera houses. From the moment when he was appointed general director of music and adviser in chief of the Municipal Opera, his chief aim has been to co-ordinate the work of these three houses, which are under one superintendent (Herr Tietjens) but otherwise independent, both artistically and financially. Walter, until the day of his retirement, fought for one great object: the fusion of at least the State Opera House situated in Unter den Linden and the Municipal Opera (in his opinion, the other State Opera, situated on Platz der Republik and directed by Ernst Legal and Otto Klemperer, could endure alone, on account of its long-term contracts with certain organizations that provide visiting artists). In many memoranda, papers and lectures, he has pointed out the two operas being placed under one musical director, and being given in common by one company, one chorus and one orchestra.

This change he considered imperative for solving the difficult problem of solists. The powerful competition of America leads to all "stars" leaving Berlin at the very time when their services would be most valuable. Therefore, more than once he has pointed out that the problem cannot be maintained at their high level after the first two or three performances, because the singers to whom the principal parts were entrusted are leaving for America and must be replaced by less good ones. Obviously, this condition of things is not encouraging for a conductor who has a sense of his responsibilities; and so Bruno Walter naturally sought to improve it.

Asked Too Much
The drawing was that he asked too much all of a sudden, and his suggestions encroached on the rights of others. Hence their collapse, and the withdrawal of Walter himself. His wish to be sole musical director of both opera houses was at least for the time being impossible to fulfill; for Erich Kleiber has a contract stipulating that no conductor shall have greater rights than he or equal rights with him. This contract ends in 1932, and surely Kleiber would not dream of giving up his rights before the appointed term. And at the very moment when the crisis was reaching its climax, Walter gave his request the form of an ultimatum, threatening to resign unless it was granted. Subsequent developments confirmed what was suspected in well-informed circles, namely, that Walter's withdrawal was not altogether unwelcome to the authorities and especially to Oberbürgermeister Böse.

During the negotiations between Walter and the city authorities, Furtwängler stood in the background. Most certainly, he made no personal attempt to step into Walter's place; but quite as certainly the Bürgermeister-in-chief, from a certain time on, stood firm in his intention to attach Furtwängler to the Municipal Opera. The time referred to is that at which Furtwängler, to everybody's surprise, declined the highly desirable post of director of the Vienna State Opera and decided to go to Berlin. This was surely not because he wished to remain at the head of the Berlin Philharmonic concerts. But it was a well-known fact that he wished to conduct operas again, without relinquishing his activities on the concert platform.

Walter's Position Untenable
Subsequently the City of Berlin declared itself ready to clear the financial difficulties of the Philharmonic Orchestra and to grant its members a right to pensions provided Furtwängler remained at its head. So Furtwängler decided to accept the post of municipal general music director of Berlin.

From that moment on, Walter's position became untenable. He, to whom Berlin operators owed so many deep and memorable experiences, was given to understand, pretty clearly, that no particular value was ascribed to the continuance of his co-operation. And thus was set aside, without a quarrel, a great artist who in his province is as impossible to replace as Nikisch was in his. There is but small consolation for

the Berliners that he remains with them as a concert conductor, for he is essentially a conductor of opera. Bruno Walter's retirement created serious difficulties for the managers of the Municipal Opera. The greatest of this institution's conductors ceased to be available at the very moment when the first Berlin Opera Festival was being most actively prepared.

The New Season
The new season began without any radical change having taken place in the organization of the Berlin opera houses. It has not even been officially announced that Furtwängler succeeds Bruno Walter. But the matter is decided theoretically; and it may even be assumed that Furtwängler will gradually secure the very position toward which Walter had striven in vain. For the time being, there is to be recorded a splendid performance



JOSEF ROSENSTOCK

Rosenstock at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

WAGNER, at last, is being allowed a fair chance at the Metropolitan Opera. Not his dramas; for they, from the beginning, have had decent treatment, but his music, which has always suffered more or less from the presumption of handling the man in charge of ceremonies. Wagner's works have been performed, instrumentally, not as they are written, but as they are written about. There have been times when his scores were not played at all for the beauty that inheres in them but were analyzed for the literary information men supposed them to contain. They have been violently broken open and impudently picked into for their so-called motives. Expression has been sacrificed to exposition.

Through a happy shift in artistic policy, the Wagnerian design is being considered today in its proper proportions. No emphasis on this, that or the other point, the whole effect is studied in something like true balance. The picture shows foreground and background in fairly perfect blend.

This is not saying that Josef Rosenstock, the new German conductor at the Metropolitan, wields one of the most artistic batons that ever silhouetted down-left-right-up in the gloaming of the orchestral pit. Far from it, he wants much in the way of style with the stick. But he does permit Wagner to speak for himself. He refuses to set him forth in the character that excited commentators of past decades have given him. Briefly, Mr. Rosenstock abstains from what is commonly called interpretation, or, otherwise put, he directs without noise.

The real question, anyway, is not, Does Rosenstock prove a great conductor? Rather, it is, Does he turn out to be a conductor of the right type? As for genius, he will require time to make that manifest in any case. But in regard to outlook and attitude, he declares himself very plainly even now. Moreover, not he alone, but the management of the house, asserts a purpose, which is, that Wagner's operas shall take their place as classic records and be presented for their vocal grace and orchestral charm, never mind what sentimental and sensational criticism of nineteenth century date or influence has led listeners to expect.

So if some, in haste of judgment, had told Rosenstock to go back home to Germany as the wrong instance for example, on technical and mechanical grounds, others, assuredly, will hold on to him for the modern metropolitan as the right sort. For dozens who want the old clang of the themes back in the brass, hundreds will desire the new sonority, whereby the orchestra becomes a symphonic accompaniment to dramatic song, light-toned instruments having equal claim with heavy.

If Mr. Rosenstock merits the answer "No" to the query, "Is he a great conductor?" he has lost one of the best chances in his present post to

under him of "Lohengrin" at the Municipal Opera. The production was admirably carried out by Herr Tietjens and his collaborators. Among the singers, Maria Müller should be mentioned first for her wonderful achievement as Elsa; Hans Fiedler, Barbara Kemp, Gotthold Dittler and Alexander Kipnis also deserve high praise.

The State Opera in Unter den Linden has given us a very well thought out and well carried out production (the work of Franz Ludwig Horthof) of "Tannhäuser." In the so-called Paris version. Whether this or the Dresden version should be used is a point that never ceases being debated. I, for one, am in favor of the Paris version: not only because Wagner himself gave it as the final version, but because the Bacchanale in it is one of the finest things ever written for the opera stage.

Once again Maria Müller, as Elisabeth, stood out supreme. Vocally, Lauritz Melchior proved the ideal Tannhäuser; Heinrich Schlusnus was Wolfram, and Karin Branzell, Venus. Leo Blech conducted with perfect mastery.

'William Tell' Revived

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

NOT experiencing all the aesthetic and material satisfactions that he might wish in hoping for with the modern repertoire, the director of our National Academy of Music made an incursion into the old style opera. We have just been summoned to a solemn revival of "Guillaume Tell."

Everyone knows that for a year the fashion has been to discover Rossini. Let the snobs make the most of it while they still can, for well-informed folk tell us that the last word of fashion for next winter, in advance-guard circles, will consist in going into ecstasies over the technical mastery of Meyerbeer. Taking this push of reaction and this taste for romantic trifles into account, M. Rouché has immediately put on "Guillaume Tell."

I do not know if he will be rewarded for this singular effort. First of all, he has made an annoying mistake in casting by giving the delightful Georges Thill a part which, obviously, is not in his vocal chords. The fault is serious, for, given the quality of Thill's voice—crowned as a great star since he is no longer in the Swiss landscape—the house suffers from such an artist so badly used. This causes, during the whole performance, an atmosphere of awkwardness that seriously compromises its success.

Conventional Style

For the rest, the ugliness and poverty of the décors distill an impression of mediocrity and of the excellent in direct hearing. In this respect, it is not in his vocal chords, obviously, is not in his vocal chords. The fault is serious, for, given the quality of Thill's voice—crowned as a great star since he is no longer in the Swiss landscape—the house suffers from such an artist so badly used. This causes, during the whole performance, an atmosphere of awkwardness that seriously compromises its success.

One expected a merry and rather absurd production. A tremendous mistake, "Guillaume Tell," particularly in the second act, is a pretty boring thing, but the music has not the anticipated humor. Rossini all the same was a musician worthy of the name and his score is of perfect solidity in his rather conventional style, crowded with classical formulas and traditions of the period. But the humorists who counted on slighting him with laughter at hearing "Sombre Forêt" or "Asile Heréditaire" had to laugh on the wrong side in particular. These two tunes in particular obtained a considerable success. Only the last act, the setting and the costumes offered strong enough subjects for mirth. The verses of Jouy and H. Bis are of a Prudhommeque grandiloquence the effect of which is irresistible. The ballet too has a canonical and academic side and places it at an equal distance between caricature and masterpiece ornaments.

M. Ruhlmann Acclaimed

But how humiliating it is to see the inadequacy of the musical culture of the public. After the Overture, the music, which was so well known by heart through having heard it every Sunday performed under the elms of the mall of the under-prefect's house by the military band—the Opera subscribers, gay M. Ruhlmann, an interminable oration at which I respectfully beg permission to be surprised. Certainly, you may think that the excellent conductor conducted the violoncello solo, the melody of the cor anglais, the famous storm and the final gallop in the best way in the world. But this does not constitute a technical exploit worthy to produce such an emotion. It is a little upsetting for a conductor to see himself acclaimed more furiously after a page of this kind, which offers no technical difficulty at all, than after having conducted without rhythmic fault the score of the "Rite of Spring." This is a laughable homage which a clique of parts cannot accept without irony. The musical education of the Paris public is decidedly very much neglected.

The casting, which rested, in my opinion, on an initial error was, outside Thill's part, more honest and more brilliant. An opera of this kind required fine voices. We had more searching for nuance than real strength. The Paris Opera is straying from the right tradition, which is that of the Capitole of Toulouse, and which, in such a matter, has the force of law. Let not this appreciation be taken as an impertinence in respect of Marcel Journet, who very conscientiously composed the part of Guillaume Tell, of Narbonne, who was a perfect Melchior, of Pernet, who was a very decorative Gessler, of Grommen, to whom we owe a vigorous and heroic Vergne, a Neapolitan fisher lost upon a Helvetian lake. One must also praise the always delightful voice of Jane Laval, who very cleverly drew the rôle of Jenny, and the art with which Mayrse Beaujon delivered her great air.

But this indisputably too long and at moments rather overpowering performance would gain by being intelligently cut. Without going as far

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The four are not the same that they were when they first came to the United States to take part in a Berkshire Chamber Music Festival at Pittsfield, Mass. But C. Warwick Evans remains the violoncellist right through; and one man, truth to say, can be himself a quartet. There was Kiehl's. There was Betty. They were violinists. But the difference was that of a near and a far corner of a quadrangle.

as the photographic technique of "express-opera." It would have been respectful to quiten certain acts a bit. They did not hesitate completely to cut out the scene of the meeting in the chapel: they should not stop on such a good road. A great German singer, Alexander Kipnis, has just paid his first visit to Paris. The public was completely ignorant of his name and the publicity for his concert was not boisterous, yet, when he appeared upon the platform of the huge Salle Pleyel, there was not a single empty seat left.

How came this about? Simply through a new element of which artists and impresarios will be forced to take account. It was through the power of the record. Alexander Kipnis possesses innumerable admirers in Paris because he recorded in the Bayreuth Festival a scene from "Parsifal" which showed his rare qualities. And since then, a whole vast artistic family of amateurs of the gramophone have adopted and pampered him like a spoiled child. The seats were taken by storm the moment his arrival in Paris was known. No methods of publicity, no advertising, no press campaign succeeded in producing such a result. The gramophone alone can achieve such prodigies and plant an artist with such authority.

But it too often happens that the mystery of recording misleads us. Such and such a singer or violinist, excellent in direct hearing, disappoints you before the microphone. It happens also that an excellent record deceives us as to the true worth of an artist whom we do not recognize when he walks on the stage. With Alexander Kipnis we had no misunderstanding of this kind. The magnificent, varied voice that we had admired in the Good Friday music we rediscovered with all its qualities at the direct hearing. Kipnis possesses a voice of extraordinary richness, fullness and roundness.

But what is amazing in this voice is, if one may say so, its lightness. There never has been a more malleable or malleable bass voice.

Lotte Lehmann in London

STUDIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LOTTE LEHMANN gave her only recital in London for this season on Oct. 19 at Queen's Hall. It would be hard to imagine a contrast greater than that between her arrangements and those of the traditional prima donna. Instead of a program of songs, she chose a series of airs, bravura pieces and ballads. Lotte Lehmann chose German lieder of the finest type, and from these selected only the quieter songs. Instead of retirement and applause-catching songs, she sang with a simplicity of manner that would have been austere, had it not been softened by the appealing beauty of her voice. Recalling her triumphs in opera at Covent Garden during grand seasons, she sang with a simplicity of manner that would have been austere, had it not been softened by the appealing beauty of her voice. Recalling her triumphs in opera at Covent Garden during grand seasons, she sang with a simplicity of manner that would have been austere, had it not been softened by the appealing beauty of her voice.

Her groups of songs by Brahms, Schubert, Schumann (the song-cycle of "Frauenliebe und Leben") and Strauss were notable. One felt they were there as music, and as music, free from all distractions, one heard them. The individual emotion of each was conveyed with a simple directness that made expression and reception a reciprocal intuition between singer and audience. In such a song as "Die Malinacht" by Brahms one could glimpse the singer's method; the restraint at the outset, the gradual building up of melody, the climax to the poignant cry of loneliness at the last. But her treatment of "An die Musik" and "Liliental" by Schubert, and her rendering of the final song in "Frauenliebe und Leben," defied analysis.

A counter criticism on the recital is that it kept too closely to a single mood. Only once was there a glint of archness—in "Vergebliches Ständchen" by Brahms—and only once a bit of real big broad singing—in an encore, "Zueignung," by Strauss. For the rest, everything was tender, serious and restrained. An example of the heightened interest due to steady musical partnership was supplied by Dorothea Webb and Ella Ivimey at Grotrian Hall on Oct. 22. For years now this clever singer and clever accompanist have worked together, and the ensemble is a thing one looks forward to with ever increasing pleasure. Their

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'The Spanish Mozart'

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

DEVOTED the leisure resulting from the lack of concerts during the summer months to studying a few works recently published—but not published in Madrid, nor written by composers who owe anything to Madrilenian artistic culture. A feature common to these works is that their authors went from Spain to Paris, there to find encouragement and success; and they are early works, not only promising, but actually live and powerful.

The first of these composers, Juan Cristóbal Arriaga, was so highly praised by Fétis in his "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens" that the publication of his manuscript works is most desirable. A commission has been organized in Bilbao, his native city, to accomplish this task. This commission has just published the "Ensayo en Octeto" (Essay in octet form) which this precocious composer wrote at the age of 11. This is entitled "Nada O Mucha" ("Either Nothing or Much") and is scored for the following remarkable combination: two violins, viola, cello, double bass, trumpet, guitar and piano. These works had already been published: fragments (in full score and vocal score) of a Biblical scene entitled "Erminia"; the score and parts of a Theme and Variations for quartet; an adaptation for sextet of a descriptive poem, "Pastorale"; an Overture for strings, flute, clarinet and two trumpets, which he wrote at the age of 12 and dedicated to the Bilbao Philharmonic Academy, and the three famous String Quartets which are considered his best works.

A Native of Bilbao

He was born at Bilbao, on Feb. 22, 1896; and he passed away in Paris, on Jan. 17, 1926, before having completed his twentieth year. At the age of 11, he wrote works which, although tentative, were significant enough to surprise competent judges. He remained in Bilbao until he

reached the age of 16 and then went to Paris in order to study more methodically, matriculating at the Conservatoire and progressing so rapidly that at the age of 18, having mastered all the difficulties of counterpoint and fugue, he was appointed assistant teacher of harmony there, despite the fact of his being a foreigner.

His fame soon spread in Paris: of the three Quartets, published in 1924, Fétis wrote: "It is impossible to imagine anything more original, more elegant and greater purity of writing." He also said that Arriaga was endowed with two natural qualities which are rarely found together: the gift of invention, and the capacity to solve all the technical difficulties of composition. Later he wrote: "The cultural world has lost a man who would have contributed very considerably to the progress of musical art"; and he was well able to judge, for Arriaga was his pupil. Ballot (under whom he studied the violin), Catal, Reicha, Boieldieu and Cherubini also praised Arriaga. Indeed, the Conservatoire described his vague, written to the words of the "Credo" (this work, unfortunately, has not reached us) as a masterpiece.

Such is the history of a composer who could be described as the Spanish Mozart—a composer whose memory deserves to be cherished and the publication of whose works should delight all music lovers. These works, originating in an exuberant intuition, unrestrained by mature technique, show genius at its dawn and help us to perceive the process of artistic formation.

Two Modern Composers

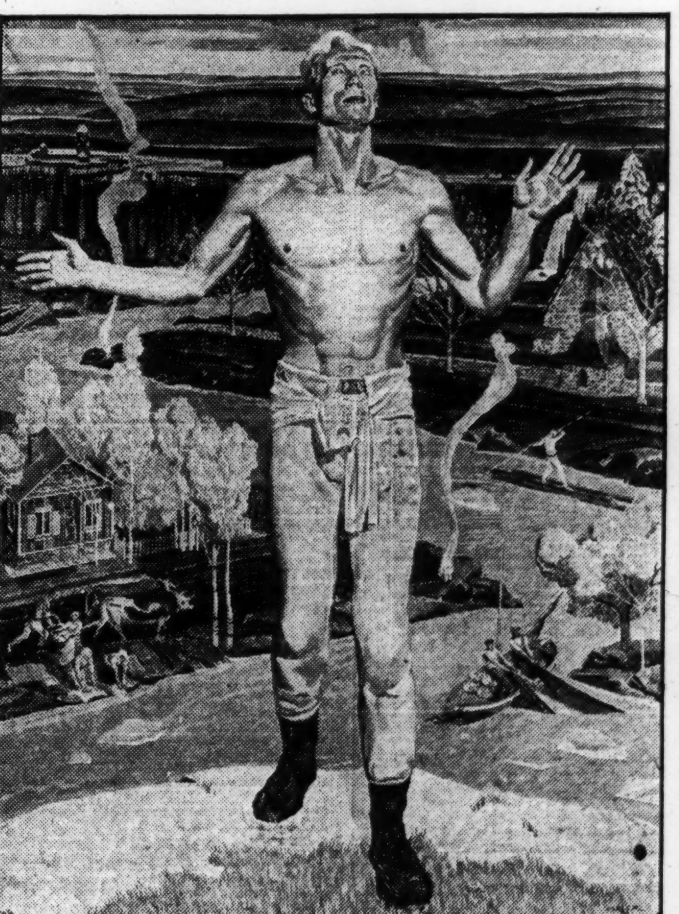
The other two composers, Federico Mompou and Manuel Blancafort, belong to the present generation. Both were born in Catalonia, and both are emphatically modern in tendency, although they do not belong, in any way, to the extremist group. The atmosphere of their country, subtly interpreted, asserts itself in their music. Neither of them practices working out to a very great extent: their works consist mostly of short fragments put together, of suggestions of short numbers in accordance with some definite connecting idea; and there is no lack of expressive and evocative power. Blancafort devotes greater attention to structure, Mompou inclines to a certain vagueness. But both give us delightful melodies garbed in subtle, telling, ingeniously devised harmonic settings.

Most of the works of both composers are published in Paris. Among the few published in Barcelona should be mentioned Mompou's "Cantos Mágicos" and Blancafort's "Canciones de España," both for piano. In the "Cantos Mágicos," Mompou resorts not to the usual indications of agogics and dynamics, but to terms such as "dark," "light," "profound," "mysterious." His firm rhythms emphasize the freedom of the melodic lines, and help to overcome the difficulty with which the performer has to contend owing to the frequent lack of bar lines.

Each number of the "Canciones de Montaña" bears a characteristic title. His voice is good—but he has still almost everything to learn about interpretation.

Guillermo Voterra, a young Italian pianist who made his reappearance at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 17, played the usual Bach-Schumann-Debussy-Liszt program with unusual gusto. His technical abilities are marked, and he goes straight for the work in hand without beating around the bush.

M. M. S.



"Finlandia," painted for the Steinway Collection by Peter Helck

The work of Jean Sibelius is deeply penetrated with the spirit of his race. His stirring tone-poem "Finlandia" is a composition of contrasted moods telling of a people determined to be free. It closes with an exultant passage which might seem a prophetic vision foreboding their ultimate national triumph.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Return of Germany

The New German Republic, by Elmer Luehr. New York: Minton, Balch, 52. The Recovery of Germany, by James W. Angell. New Haven: Yale University Press, 51. Stresemann, the Man and the Statesman, by E. H. Carr. New York: Knickerbocker, 52.

ON NOV. 9, 1918, the new German Republic was declared. In barely 50 years that sturdy and romantic section of central Europe had passed from a congeries of jealous states into a vigorously challenging empire, and then after the inevitable European war, found itself clothed in republican garb. The succeeding years have seen, amid the uncertainties of the post-war liquidation, the gradual return of Germany to its rightful place as the wealthiest, largest, and in many ways most powerful continental European state.

The German nation went down into the vale of despair after the war, and the way is not entirely clear yet, but in these three books are recorded important stages in the return. The re-creation of Germany is one of the most important political facts of our time, and historians are coming more and more to consider it as the event most worthy of study in the European situation. But as yet few of the mixed threads of the tangle have been gathered into a single skein.

Perhaps the best attempt so far is that of Professor Luehr of the University of Chicago in his "The New German Republic," which aims to give us an exhaustive account of Germany's progress from before the Armistice until 1928. Mr. Luehr understands economic and industrial developments thoroughly, and he has written thrilling chapters describing the wonderful achievements of German physical scientists in their laboratories, replacing by test-tube alchemy the wealth of which Germany had been deprived by the peace treaties.

Unfortunately, Mr. Luehr's political passages are less inspired. He is perhaps right in deliberately deflecting attention from political movements and laying stress upon economic negotiations, for these have indeed been the key maneuvers of the period. Yet one would have liked a clearer picture of post-war politics. For this the reader must still go to the memoirs of Philipp Scheidemann and Prince Max von Baden for the Revolutionary days, and to the works of Walter Rathenau for the following years. From 1922 to 1929, one had hoped that Gustav Stresemann's biographer would have filled a gap, but Baron von Rheinbaben's work is little more than a eulogistic sketch, none too well written or translated, and not developed with the necessary impartiality or perspective.

Baron von Rheinbaben was a young friend and protégé of Dr. Stresemann. His opportunities for observation were unexcelled, and he performed one or two secret diplomatic missions for the Foreign Minister with dexterity. Yet, while perhaps his admiration does little more than justice to the great Foreign Minister's achievements, the Baron's point of view is not adapted to that of a great biography. Dr. Stresemann still awaits a biographer. Perhaps a straightforward collection of his state papers, and an unadorned record of his negotiations at Locarno, Geneva, Thoiry

and the Hague will speak more eloquently of him than pages of praise, and in any case they will be of more service to the interested student than a mere biography.

The third book at hand, "The Recovery of Germany," compiles many useful statistics, and will be of service as a work of reference, but the great drama of Germany's revival is hardly done justice to. Professor Angell as a thoroughly qualified economist, and he has studied painstakingly, but he does not make us see the German recovery. Nevertheless, his conclusions are tempered and cogent. Germany will continue to expand, he tells us, and will be able to carry the burden imposed in the Young plan. Too rosy predictions are not justified, he feels, but he envisages Germany climbing up a hard road at the end of which lies the prize of assured national strength and prosperity. The very hardness of the road will have fitted Germany for strenuous international endeavor.

The years between the declaration of the Republic and the passing of Dr. Stresemann have not been happy ones in German memories. Civil strife between the liberals and the old guard was always threatening to return middle Europe into chaos. But always Stresemann just managed to get support, and after the Young plan is ratified—as all indications seem to point it will be—all are confident that it will be too late for his plans to go awry.

A decade is nothing in the life of a nation, and united Germany is still very young—just 60 years of age. Now that German feet are set along a promising path, stretching out of the troublesome terrain sketched in these three books, Germans are facing the future with an increasing measure of confidence. By means of difficulties themselves, strength is growing.



Poster by Robert C. Gellert for Book Week, Sponsored by the National Association of Book Publishers.

A Book-Lover's Book

Morocco Bound, by Edwin Valentine Mitchell. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 52.50.

THERE is a neat little story in Edwin Valentine Mitchell's "Morocco Bound" about the reward of a good deed. One evening a lady came to Mr. Mitchell's bookshop in Hartford, Conn., and inquired for a French dictionary. She wanted it in order to translate a letter from a French orphan whom she had adopted, but, dismayed at the price, she was on the point of leaving when Mr. Mitchell offered to lend her a dictionary. "You don't know me," she said, "I might not bring it back." Mr. Mitchell was willing to take the chance, and the next morning he found the dictionary on his doorstep, topped by a box of superlative fudge. This is one of the many reminiscences, gentle, ironic or illuminating, in Mr. Mitchell's essays on bookmen. Mr. Mitchell has had considerable experience as bookseller, publisher and editor. For a few years he got out a magazine about books and authors, called Book Notes, and he is actively engaged in the retail trade in current books and in the excitement and adventures of buying and selling first editions, rare books and prints.

His account of the way he started his shop in Hartford, with the details of furnishing, decorating and stocking the ancient, dilapidated house on Lewis Street, would make a helpful manual for the would-be novice in the business. He makes it clear that bookselling is a business, and not a fanciful means of existence for the unworried old gentleman or naive young ladies proverbially associated with the pursuit. What he says about setting up in business and about conducting the Christmas trade is unimpeachably practical. He quotes David Garnett, who used to be a bookseller before he was a novelist, to the effect that "the new bookseller is the scapegoat of the trade. He stocks up his shop with the rubbish that authors write and publishers foist upon him. He is abused, lectured and blamed for everything, and he suffers in silence, hearing the burden of all the books which should never have been written, and if written, then never published." But the quotation is only a warning sign. With caution and attention to such signs the bookseller can make the grade.

Besides being a business, book-selling is also a means of interesting and human encounters and to thrilling discoveries, especially if one engages in collector's items. Several chapters in Mr. Mitchell's book are concerned with the hunt for rarities, the sense and the nonsense, the pitfalls and the exhilarations of collecting for collectors.

Bookselling lets one into some secrets of authorship and publishing. For instance, Mr. Mitchell has inside information about "literary ghosts," which he divulges in a general, not a specific fashion, confiding to his readers that the writing of books for other people has become a

regular and lucrative business. Unfortunately he does not gratify his reader's curiosity by telling the names of these phantom writers or the famous persons under whose names the books appear.

"Author snatching" is another subcurrent of book news. Formerly an author rarely changed from one publisher to another. Now, Mr. Mitchell informs us, there is a conflict between the acquiring of authors, and a more bitter struggle, though a secret one, in trying to detach writers from one house and annex them to another. This practice, of course, adds to the emoluments of authors.

In dishing up the ingredients of

the essays in "Morocco Bound" Mr. Mitchell has followed the suggestion of his sub-title, "Adrift Among Books," and has allowed himself to wander at will down many bypaths. His first essay, for example, ostensibly and principally an account of the way in which his bookshop was started, affords him an opportunity to include some paragraphs about an attack on Dickens, and one still less relevant on capital punishment in Connecticut. But such irrelevance is more or less characteristic of the familiar essay, and frequently Mr. Mitchell's digressions contain his most delightful and unusual scraps of book news.

The Biography of a Mother

Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years, 1827-1927, by Harriet Connor Brown. Boston: Little, Brown, An Atlantic Monthly Press publication, 52.

ONE of the many prizes of the year has been awarded to Harriet Connor Brown for "Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years." This one is the Atlantic prize of \$5000, conferred for "the most interesting biography of any kind, sort, or description." A daughter-in-law, sitting by Grandmother Brown's wheel-chair, took down from the lips of that resolute lady the long, sturdy chronicle of life in the middle West during the last hundred years. Harriet Connor Brown is much more than an amanuensis in this undertaking, for with long practice as a reporter, she had known how to ask questions, stimulate memory and arrange material, and how to make the reader fall in love with Grandmother. Yet she has not obtruded herself. Grandmother is the heroine, and worthy of the role.

In 1796 young Zadoc Foster and his wife Sally, after having made a preliminary migration from Rutland, Mass. to St. Albans County, Vermont, joined the great stream of pioneers bound for the fertile lands of Ohio. They were Grandmother's grandparents. By the time Grandmother was born, the family had become prosperously established in the Hocking valley at Athens. An ample house, with orchard and garden, milk house, and smoke-house, stable and drying-kiln, besides a farm and a brick-yard, made Grandmother's father seem wealthy, as indeed he was for his times. Grandmother was taught to perform all sorts of household tasks, but with it went a good deal of pride in appearances and deportment, and to her last day Grandmother proved the truth of her own comment on the Posters: "Our folks are all proud. We like our Sunday clothes."

When she was 18 Grandmother was married to Daniel Brown, whom she had known all her life. Her daughter-in-law writes a pretty paragraph about Grandmother's "go-

ing away" in a tight-waisted, full-skirted gown of figured blue and pink, and a bonnet of fine white braid lined with pink sarcenet. But the pretty bride had to work hard. "Though I hadn't much house, I had heavy housework." Boarders, babies, and after a few years the innumerable duties of farm life, kept her busy early and late. For 11 years the Browns lived in Amesville, where Daniel kept store. Then they migrated in their turn to a farm in Iowa—a primitive farm wrested

ing away" in a tight-waisted, full-skirted gown of figured blue and pink, and a bonnet of fine white braid lined with pink sarcenet. But the pretty bride had to work hard. "Though I hadn't much house, I had heavy housework." Boarders, babies, and after a few years the innumerable duties of farm life, kept her busy early and late. For 11 years the Browns lived in Amesville, where Daniel kept store. Then they migrated in their turn to a farm in Iowa—a primitive farm wrested

In this small book there are charming glimpses of the life of the "quality folk" of the South. And best of all, they break no illusions. Anastasia came from Virginia, but years of hard daily service in the Middle West had crusted her natural sweetness with a coating of brusque importance. She is a woman of the South, but she is a woman of the West. After the veneer peeled off, however, stories of the "white folks" who reared her—who are, as she says, "The Flower of Virginia"—began to come from her in eloquent moments. In particular, she told about her former mistress, "Miss Milly," whom, she is sure, there is none higher on the earth.

This dozen or so of deft little pictures is more than a series of amus-

from the wilderness. Four of her children were little Buckeyes, born in Ohio; four were Hawkeyes, born in Iowa.

Grandmother's last 58 years were spent in Fort Madison, where Daniel, having sold his farm at a profit, went into business again as a storekeeper and as a paper manufacturer.

Grandmother brought up her children carefully, in strict accordance with the ideals of her race and her family. She saw them marry and have children of their own and become honored in their communities. She was tireless, high-hearted, devoted. In time she welcomed her great-grandchildren, and kept busy for them all. Finally, she rounded out 101 years and nine months.

Grandmother Brown stands for the finest Anglo-Saxon tradition. She stands for the making of the middle West, and she stands for motherhood. We are not sure of her time, she took great pride, but her chief work was that which filled her with the most pride, the rearing of her children. Her story is the story of her children and her great-grandchildren. Grandmother Brown—resourceful, self-possessed, uncompromising in her convictions, brave not through natural courage but through maternal love, fond of things lovely and of a good report—deserves to have her history called the Biography of an American Mother.

As Lincoln Grew

Abraham Lincoln, by Raymond Holden. New York: Minton, Balch, 52.50.

THE idea that Lincoln's or any other man's life sprang Minerva-like from the head of Zeus is so absurd that it would seem to need no refutation. Lincoln was no exception to the general rule that real greatness comes only after years of development, and his latest biographer attempts to show that develop-

ment. "That Lincoln began his public career in Illinois as a small-town politician, a 'regular' in the party ranks," is an inescapable fact, and Mr. Holden has selected it as the starting point for his story of the "politician and the man."

We are introduced to a Lincoln who is very much in debt and thoroughly dissatisfied. He is postmaster of the short-lived town of New Salem, not a little depressed by his financial situation and his recent failure to gain a seat in the Legislature of the State. From this unpromising beginning, we may see the gradual growth of a life until it achieves its full stature, reaching maturity in the days of adversity and national crisis.

Mr. Holden is not concerned with the breaking of the mere sake of the amusement it may afford him. He does attempt, honestly and fairly, to show how Lincoln grew from the debt-ridden postmaster of an Illinois village into a President of the American nation. His work is not bad at all, though, meeting a student's need squarely and emerging triumphant.

In spite of all that the lovers of myth may say, this book is an interesting study. As might be expected, there is much more about Lincoln than the years from 1832 to 1860 than to be found in most lives of the President. What is almost equally important, it is all told in so happy a style, and with such a keen sense of humor, that one can scarce help feeling its fascination and appeal.

Anastasia

Anastasia Arrives, by Eleanor G. R. Young. New York: George Sully, 51.50.

ELEANOR YOUNG has well named her collection of short stories about her dusky handmaiden from Virginia. Southern Mammys have long shared the halo northerners have set above everything and everybody connected with the South. Eleanor Young has presented to the public the South as it has been imagined. Anastasia brings the gift, so, naturally, Anastasia is warmly received between covers as she formerly was in the columns of this newspaper.

In this small book there are charming glimpses of the life of the "quality folk" of the South. And best of all, they break no illusions. Anastasia came from Virginia, but years of hard daily service in the Middle West had crusted her natural sweetness with a coating of brusque importance. She is a woman of the South, but she is a woman of the West. After the veneer peeled off, however, stories of the "white folks" who reared her—who are, as she says, "The Flower of Virginia"—began to come from her in eloquent moments. In particular, she told about her former mistress, "Miss Milly," whom, she is sure, there is none higher on the earth.

This dozen or so of deft little pictures is more than a series of amus-

ing, breezy stories because of the sympathetic way Mrs. Young has presented Junoesque Anastasia with her sunny smile. The loyalty and devotion of the good southern handmaiden are strongly and quite touching.

When the book is laid aside, Anastasia lingers. Anastasia, in the doctored green "tricotyle" dress, with her hair powdered with flour, representing the "Governess" wife at the colored ball. Anastasia stubbornly refusing to wash dishes in an expensive new oval-shaped dishpan because it resembles the foot tub used in "ole Virginia." And others as appealing.

The Building Societies Year Book, 1929 (London: Reed & Co. 7s. 6d. net), is the official handbook of the National Association of Building Societies and contains a wealth of information of value to all interested in the work of British Building Societies. Few people are connected with these societies realize their enormous growth since 1919, when their total assets were £27,000,000. Today they have risen to £300,000,000, and in the same period share capital and deposits have increased from £75,000,000 to £250,000,000. There are 1035 societies, with 1,133,384 share investors; 357,764 depositors and 555,519 borrowers.

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An Unfulfilled Promise

The Letters and Friendships of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, a record edited by Stephen Gwynn. Two volumes. London: Constable, 15s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, \$12.50.

IT MAY have seemed necessary to the personal admirers of the British Ambassador at Washington in the fateful period of America's original neutrality and ultimate entrance into the World War to secure in two volumes and close on a thousand pages, a record of "The Letters and Friendships of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice." It will not appear so necessary to even the most avid reader of recent history, though its personal service to explain why one who served his country so loyally at a most critical period is well-nigh forgotten in a dozen years. Stephen Gwynn, as might be expected from so experienced an author, has done his work of compilation well—for it is a compilation rather than a biography he has provided.

The fact is made plain in this voluminous outpouring that among his personal friends Sir Cecil was a shade too popular, and for his permanent reputation much too epistolary to secure lasting fame. One who was "Spring" to all his intimates had not in him the granite grit that makes many a man possessed of less personal charm a great political power. And his defects of temper and the drawbacks—though he thought them advantages—of his aristocratic descent and narrow traditional upbringing—which Mr. Gwynn, with utmost fairness does not attempt either to explain or extenuate—made against immediate success and militated against enduring memory.

Early Years

No attempt can here be made to cover the whole field of Spring-Rice's diplomatic and social strings. Eton and Cambridge were naturally the places of his education, and the English public schools and universities at that time were forcing-houses for clever boys in which those sadly faded idols Jowett at Oxford and "O. B." at Cambridge were regarded by their favored students, and especially those of aristocratic birth—almost as demigods. The very title of the first chapter "From School to the Foreign Office" tells the usual tale.

While acting in a junior capacity in the department to which through out life he was attached, he first visited the United States, and on his return voyage made the acquaintance of Theodore Roosevelt, then 28, just Spring-Rice's age and already an aspiring politician, "who," wrote Spring-Rice to his brother, "is poised to be the boss Republican young man." Their acquaintance, fraught with much interest and even importance in the future, ripened so rapidly that, within a few weeks, Roosevelt chose the other as "best man" for his second marriage, which took place at the then specially fashionable London Church of St. George, Hanover Square.

Within a few weeks Spring-Rice had secured a transfer—originally for a twelve-month but later much extended—with a secretary to the British Embassy at Washington.

Social Successes

In his subordinate position, Spring-Rice could do nothing striking, but his social successes offered compensation. It was with rejoicing that his American friends when, after four years in Washington, he was transferred to Brussels, hailed his return to the United States in two months. When he was there a second time, in 1891, he forecast certain difficulties concerning contraband between America and Britain in case of a European war, which proved his perspicacity, for they affected particularly the supply of such necessities as food by neutrals to belligerents.

It cannot be attempted here to follow Spring-Rice's movements in detail from the time when, in 1895, he was transferred to Germany, then going on to Constantinople, Persia, Cairo, Russia, Persia again, and Sweden, doing useful work and making steady progress at each step. But at length in November, 1912, a few days after Woodrow Wilson's election to the Presidency, he was named Ambassador at Washington, and thus was given, though then unknowingly, the greatest and most difficult task of his life.

"It is good," wrote in congratulation the shrewd but not always kindly Curzon of Kedleston, "to see things come to the patient, his deserving, the competent and above all the dear friend of a lifetime, and I rejoice to see you setting forth for

what will be both a labor of love and a field of fruitful service.

Curzon's forecast proved in each particular accurate, but it naturally failed to take into account the special difficulties of the task. Even so practiced a hand in the world's affairs could no more foresee these than Spring-Rice's old Eton tutor, of whose not specially inspiring correspondence there is decidedly too much—who thought that the greatness of the new position would arise from complications over Panama and problems concerning Canada's work for the British Empire. Before even "the acid test" of the World War, Spring-Rice had perceived that certain of these difficulties would be personal as well as political. When he reached his post in the spring of 1913, he found that the real trouble was the aloofness of the new President. It can clearly be perceived how from the outset the Ambassador chafed under the impossibility of the President, who would transact business, not directly or through the Secretary of State, but only through a personal confidant as intermediary. Spring-Rice's dislike for this method deepened as time went on. William Jennings Bryan was in another category, and the diplomat of the old school, though at times restive under the Secretary of State's brusqueries, growingly felt a true liking for what was real and genuine in a strange character. It appears that Colonel House did his utmost to belittle Spring-Rice, and the steadily developing distrust between them was accentuated by certain faults of the Ambassador's temper and lapses in his tact which Mr. Gwynn frankly admits.

It would be worse than profitless in present circumstances to attempt to analyze or crystallize the detailed transactions and disputes during the earlier years of the war. What is important to be remembered is the sane and balanced attitude regarding the American claims Spring-Rice took up in his private correspondence with the British Foreign Secretary, who could almost be considered his personal friend, "Don't forget," he wrote to so cool and self-disciplined a statesman as Lord Grey, "that George III lost the United States because the laws and by pressing a legal point he showed Grey how American neutrality could be justified from England's own example, and how extremely difficult it was for Wilson to begin war, until assured of his Nation's complete support."

Dismissal

When the United States was forced into declaring war, Spring-Rice was prepared to sing "Nunc Dimittis"; but he was cut to the heart by the way in which his dismissal came.

It was especially significant that prominent among the letters of affectionate farewell Spring-Rice received from American friends was one from Bryan, many of whose opinions he, as Ambassador, had condemned, but whose sincerity of purpose he had never doubted. More striking was what passed at the farewell interview with Wilson at the White House, one of the few occasions when Spring-Rice in all his four years had been received there. The President explained with unhesitating freedom and warmth of feeling his difficulties before he could bring his country untriedly into war. Spring-Rice in response, as he at once reported to Balfour, said he knew that the British Foreign Secretary "believed the hope and salvation of the world lay in a close and cordial understanding between the free nations, more especially between those who were of the household of our language. I said that we could almost endure with equanimity all the horrors of this terrible struggle if they led in the end to a close, sure, permanent understanding between the English-speaking peoples. If we stood together, we were safe. If we did not stand together, nothing was safe."

This had been Spring-Rice's fixed belief from his first official appointment in Washington 30 years before.

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CONFIDENCE IN SECURITY MART AGAIN GROWING

Demoralized Liquidation Is
Stemmed—Many Favor-
able Economic Factors

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NEW YORK—Just when it began to look as though a downward movement in prices would never stop, common sense regained the supremacy in Wall Street, and at the moment confidence seems to be well on the way to complete recovery. Confidence obviously was all that was necessary to halt the drop in prices to levels which were not justified either by the condition of the country or by any reasonable prospect for business recession.

While a great deal of stock bought for support or other temporary purposes may have to find its way into the market, which will tend to hold back the advances, and while the uncertainties of future business will restrain operations on the long side, the market has even hope of a long respite from the steady stream of liquidation which was washing away its foundations.

Selling continued the first three days of this week, but with steady loss of intensity, and on the following two days of trading, recovery was sharp and well sustained. Technical considerations of the market suggest that it should go farther. On a percentage basis such recovery has taken place in insignificant comparison with the break of the last two months.

Events which were helpful in turning the market were numerous. The most important of an economic nature were the announcement from Washington of a proposed reduction in income tax rate, a reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank discount rate 5/4 to 4 1/2 per cent and drop in brokers' loans of \$710,000,000.

From a technical standpoint, however, the market was in a position to move even more important in setting in motion a short covering movement and stimulating new buying. They were, first, announcement by the stock exchange authorities that they would make a careful check of the short position, obviously with the intention of punishing those who were selling short merely with the intention of adding to the demoralization of the market, or in any manner view, but in the rules of trading. Second, the placing of an order to buy 1,000,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey at \$30 a share at a time when the share was selling in the market close to that figure.

By no means all the recovery can be attributed to short covering, however, and order books have been filled with investment buying. Yields on some of the best stocks had reached the rather fantastic levels of 10 per cent, while yields of 5 per cent and upward were the rule. The country, in spite of the paper losses, is not in a bad way, and a good deal of cash is being hoarded for investment purposes. It has largely recovered from the overplus of new security offering and is in a bargain hunting mood.

Further Money Ease Seen
Along with the cut in the discount rate, the money market has turned softer than at any time in the last two weeks. It is generally believed that the discount rate may go lower, probably to 4 per cent.

Meanwhile, call money is much of the unobtainable at as low as 5 per cent and time money at that rate is not wanted. Commercial paper has followed the discount rate downward and the asking rate on bills is now only 4 1/2 per cent.

This week's drop of \$710,000,000 in brokers' loans brings the total nearly \$2,500,000,000 for the recent week, places it at the spring level of a year ago. Loans are now slightly above \$4,000,000,000, notwithstanding the great growth in new stock exchange securities. Deflation surely has gone as far as it should go, and perhaps much further than it should have gone so short a time. The market was thoroughly deflated and with business somewhat hesitant, very cheap money is in prospect for some time.

Business itself will be aided by easier credit, but it is a bit too soon to expect the country to get off scot free from the depression. The market is being severely affected, and while the restoration of confidence will go a long way toward defeating the forces of business depression, some reduction in purchasing is bound to be felt this winter.

Even before the break, the great motor industry was slowing down sharply. However, if the country will actually get better than at any time for many years, Shares of representative companies are undervalued on the basis of current earnings. The market is looking for a recovery in the stock market as Standard Oil of New Jersey, Royal Dutch, Shell, and others, Continental Oil and Texaco, and others are exceedingly attractive purchases.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The abrupt decline has now presented the unusual opportunity of buying stocks of good operating public utility companies at 10 to 12 times their per share earnings. If the business recession has any effect on earnings of these companies we doubt that it will be of any important proportions. We also feel that the oil situation is gradually working into position for one of its prosperous years and that most oil stocks are extremely cheap.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: In the belief that the market has reached bottom, we unhesitatingly recommend the purchase of higher priced stocks. Below is a representative list of good issues which have declined to unreasonable low prices:

Company	Year	High	Low
American Tel. & Tel.	1929	440	200
Western Union	1929	222	100
Paramount Pictures	1929	148	65
Purity Baking	1929	148	65
Glillette	1929	198	135
Matheson Alkali	1929	72	29
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	1929	80	50
International Harvester	1929	142	65

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Recovery in the market Thursday and Friday, represented by a gain of approximately 50 points in the industrial averages was properly in recognition of the turn in the tide. Obviously, this rate of gain will not continue indefinitely. There can be no doubt that the colossal destruction of investment values and consequent crippling of a large body of investors, cannot but spell retarded activity in some lines and curtailed purchasing power in the investing ranks.

Stock Exchanges Closed

In order to give brokerage houses further opportunity to dispose of accumulated business, the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange, and other leading security markets of the country were closed today. Three-hour sessions will prevail next week for five days and business again will be suspended next Saturday.

END OF WEEK FINDS LONDON MARKET BETTER

Coming Through Difficult
Period—Commodities Hit
by Slump in Stocks

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LONDON—This week was a difficult period in London markets and, as it ends, the tone is still cautious but steadier.

Stock market conditions were more depressed this week than at any time since the slump began. Gilt-edged issues were moderately firm after last week's setback, but it is felt that the new conversion loan has been on only a moderate scale.

Other markets showed indubitable signs of internal strain, with wide erratic movements of many industrial shares causing holders to realize on sound stocks and to sell on the margin.

In the last three weeks London has absorbed large quantities of offerings from New York, Canada and the Continent, but it has been evident that this process could not continue indefinitely.

There was considerable difficulty at mid-week to raise loans on securities, but this pressure was later eased. The firmness at the week-end was welcome, although it was partly due to the closing of the year accounts.

There has been only one important failure so far, but the market's losses are large, and the outlook is not bright. The earliest signs of a changing attitude, however, are seen in a number of important stock brokerage houses, which are beginning to sell to clients various high grade ordinary stocks offering yields of 6 to 9 per cent, and recommending their purchase as a possible hedge against the market.

On the other hand, the weakness in the bill rates reflecting the popularity of the sterling bill in European markets, and the fact that the Bank of England rate is now completely ineffective, a replenishment of the gold stock is desirable.

The most experienced dealers refrain from any attempt to forecast the early course of London money rates, since the British market is not yet displaying the confidence which it showed in America. And although the Bank of England rate is now completely ineffective, a replenishment of the gold stock is desirable.

It is believed, however, that the repatriation of British balances lent on time in New York has not yet been finished, and with gold being shipped from New York, several Continental centers should help to produce gradually a phase of cheaper money throughout Europe.

Therefore, unless the French gold demands place too heavy a strain on the market, the next two weeks should see the bank rate regarded as likely to be lowered to 5 per cent or less early in 1930.

International Bank statistics were well received here, the general opinion being that they provide adequate safeguards against unwise use of the bank's powers. It is hoped that the Government will ratify this experiment, which seems capable of contributing powerfully to desirable control of central banks.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Nov 14	Nov 15
1000 Adams Ry.	8 1/2	8	8	8
1000 Alton Ry.	23 1/2	23	23	23
1000 Allied Motor	17 1/2	17	17	17
200 Am. Com. Pr.	25 1/2	25	25	25
500 Am. Ry. & E.	4 1/2	4	4	4
2000 At. & N. O.	21 1/2	21	21	21
150 At. & T. & E.	57 1/2	57	57	57
800 At. & T. & E.	23 1/2	23	23	23
2000 B. & O. Ry.	16 1/2	16	16	16
500 B. & O. Ry.	34 1/2	34	34	34
300 B. & O. Ry.	15 1/2	15	15	15
50 B. & O. Ry.	14 1/2	14	14	14
250 B. & O. Ry.	13 1/2	13	13	13
250 B. & O. Ry.	12 1/2	12	12	12
1500 C. & N. W.	32 1/2	32	32	32
1500 C. & N. W.	31 1/2	31	31	31
1500 C. & N. W.	30 1/2	30	30	30
1500 C. & N. W.	29 1/2	29	29	29
1500 C. & N. W.	28 1/2	28	28	28
1500 C. & N. W.	27 1/2	27	27	27
1500 C. & N. W.	26 1/2	26	26	26
1500 C. & N. W.	25 1/2	25	25	25
1500 C. & N. W.	24 1/2	24	24	24
1500 C. & N. W.	23 1/2	23	23	23
1500 C. & N. W.	22 1/2	22	22	22
1500 C. & N. W.	21 1/2	21	21	21
1500 C. & N. W.	20 1/2	20	20	20
1500 C. & N. W.	19 1/2	19	19	19
1500 C. & N. W.	18 1/2	18	18	18
1500 C. & N. W.	17 1/2	17	17	17
1500 C. & N. W.	16 1/2	16	16	16
1500 C. & N. W.	15 1/2	15	15	15
1500 C. & N. W.	14 1/2	14	14	14
1500 C. & N. W.	13 1/2	13	13	13
1500 C. & N. W.	12 1/2	12	12	12
1500 C. & N. W.	11 1/2	11	11	11
1500 C. & N. W.	10 1/2	10	10	10
1500 C. & N. W.	9 1/2	9	9	9
1500 C. & N. W.	8 1/2	8	8	8
1500 C. & N. W.	7 1/2	7	7	7
1500 C. & N. W.	6 1/2	6	6	6
1500 C. & N. W.	5 1/2	5	5	5
1500 C. & N. W.	4 1/2	4	4	4
1500 C. & N. W.	3 1/2	3	3	3
1500 C. & N. W.	2 1/2	2	2	2
1500 C. & N. W.	1 1/2	1	1	1
1500 C. & N. W.	1/2	0	0	0

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WHEAT MORE BUOYANT AS WEEK CLOSES

Trend Follows Stock Market
—Sentiment More Cheer-
ful—Rye Unsettled

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CHICAGO—Wheat prices were more buoyant late this week with a general improvement in buying confidence, partially as the result of an upward trend in the stock market, and also owing to the improvement in the domestic cash trade.

Early in the week prices broke to new low levels for the movement, with the deferred deliveries of wheat showing low marks on the crop. An upturn of some 6c from the low points was registered later. The crash in stock prices was the main depressing influence early in the week.

Cash wheat sales out of Chicago for the week were upward of 1,000,000 bushels. Fair export sales were made from the Gulf, and there was also a good business in Canadian wheats. However, total clearances for the week from North America were only 4,645,000 bushels. This is an unusually small movement, especially with the tremendous stocks visible in both this country and Canada. With the world's shipments much below weekly requirements abroad, it is felt that wheat will soon have to come for wheat on a bigger scale.

Reports on the crop outlook in both Argentina and Australia have been less favorable, and recent cables indicate that the final estimates in both countries will be revised downward. The Canadian official estimate of the crop in western Canada showed little change from the preliminary figures, the report this week making the crop 274,000,000 bushels, compared with 546,000,000 bushels a year ago.

With losses as compared with last year indicated in the Southern Hemisphere, the world's crop will probably be 500,000,000 bushels or more under the total of last year, and the bulls are counting on this being the main factor, once Europe has absorbed the heavy native and Argentine wheat supplies, in causing a rise in prices.

The Farm Board is ready to loan up to practically present prices to the farmers, and it is felt that the pressure on the terminal markets under the foreign buying increases to normal volume.

The market holders appear sanguine that the demand will ultimately have to come from North America.

Chicago, however, has had a substantial rally from the low figures of the week, but while there is an excellent cash demand in corn, there is still a disposition to await developments in the new crop movement. However, cash sales of all grains from Chicago in the last week have been about 1,000,000 bushels, with a heavy reduction, should make a better storage situation here, and relieve some of the pressure which has existed in regard to placing a heavy mark of corn.

Market conditions for oats have been largely a reflex of the action in other grains. Liquidation has been heavy of long holdings, and the technical position of all grains has improved as the result of elimination of the speculative element.

December rye is erratic, covering a wide range. Local pressure put the market down at one time to 1 1/2c, but it has since recovered to the general liquidation that was expected.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES ARE LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Sales were light this week in the local cloth market, prices, however, have shown little change as compared with the previous three weeks. Lack of demand has been conspicuous on fine goods.

Moderate trading was done in suits at 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c, and 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c. Some little business was done in twills and marquisettes.

Standard printcloths have been in little request; and business in wide and narrow odds was confined chiefly to filling in orders. Moderate trading only was experienced in 36-inch goods.

Current quotations on standard styles are: 36-inch, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; 36-inch, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; 36-inch, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; 36-inch, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; 36-inch, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; 36-inch, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; 36-inch, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; 36-inch, 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c; 36-inch, 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c; 36-inch, 13 1/2c to 13 3/4c; 36-inch, 14 1/2c to 14 3/4c; 36-inch, 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c; 36-inch, 16 1/2c to 16 3/4c; 36-inch, 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c; 36-inch, 18 1/2c to 18 3/4c; 36-inch, 19 1/2c to 19 3/4c; 36-inch, 20 1/2c to 20 3/4c; 36-inch, 21 1/2c to 21 3/4c; 36-inch, 22 1/2c to 22 3/4c; 36-inch, 23 1/2c to 23 3/4c; 36-inch, 24 1/2c to 24 3/4c; 36-inch, 25 1/2c to 25 3/4c; 36-inch, 26 1/2c to 26 3/4c; 36-inch, 27 1/2c to 27 3/4c; 36-inch, 28 1/2c to 28 3/4c; 36-inch, 29 1/2c to 29 3/4c; 36-inch, 30 1/2c to 30 3/4c; 36-inch, 31 1/2c to 31 3/4c; 36-inch, 32 1/2c to 32 3/4c; 36-inch, 33 1/2c to 33 3/4c; 36-inch, 34 1/2c to 34 3/4c; 36-inch, 35 1/2c to 35 3/4c; 36-inch, 36 1/2c to 36 3/4c; 36-inch, 37 1/2c to 37 3/4c; 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36-inch, 140 1/2c to 140 3/4c; 36-inch, 141 1/2c to 141 3/4c; 36-inch, 142 1/2c to 142 3/4c; 36-inch, 143 1/2c to 143 3/4c; 36-inch, 144 1/2c to 144 3/4c; 36-inch, 145 1/2c to 145 3/4c; 36-inch, 146 1/2c to 146 3/4c; 36-inch, 147 1/2c to 147 3/4c; 36-inch, 148 1/2c to 148 3/4c; 36-inch, 149 1/2c to 149 3/4c; 36-inch, 150 1/2c to 150 3/4c; 36-inch, 151 1/2c to 151 3/4c; 36-inch, 152 1/2c to 152 3/4c; 36-inch, 153 1/2c to 153 3/4c; 36-inch, 154 1/2c to 154 3/4c; 36-inch, 155 1/2c to 155 3/4c; 36-inch, 156 1/2c to 156 3/4c; 36-inch, 157 1/2c to 157 3/4c; 36-inch, 158 1/2c to 158 3/4c; 36-inch, 159 1/2c to 159 3/4c; 36-inch, 160 1/2c to 160 3/4c; 36-inch, 161 1/2c to 161 3/4c; 36-inch, 162 1/2c to 162 3/4c; 36-inch, 163 1/2c to 163 3/4c; 36-inch, 164 1/2c to 164 3/4c; 36-inch, 165 1/2c to 165 3/4c; 36-inch, 166 1/2c to 166 3/4c; 36-inch, 167 1/2c to 167 3/4c; 36-inch, 168 1/2c to 168 3/4c; 36-inch, 169 1/2c to 169 3/4c; 36-inch, 170 1/2c to 170 3/4c; 36-inch, 171 1/2c to 171 3/4c; 36-inch, 172 1/2c to 172 3/4c; 36-inch, 173 1/2c to 173 3/4c; 36-inch, 174 1/2c to 174 3/4c; 36-inch, 175 1/2c to 175 3/4c; 36-inch, 176 1/2c to 176 3/4c; 36-inch, 177 1/2c to 177 3/4c; 36-inch, 178 1/2c to 178 3/4c; 36-inch, 179 1/2c to 179 3/4c; 36-inch, 180 1/2c to 180 3/4c; 36-inch, 181 1/2c to 181 3/4c; 36-inch, 182 1/2c to 182 3/4c; 36-inch, 183 1/2c to 183 3/4c; 36-inch, 184 1/2c to 184 3/4c; 36-inch, 185 1/2c to 185 3/4c; 36-inch,

CRANBERRY CROP GAIN REPORTED; 548,000 BARRELS

Massachusetts Producers
Lead-Maine Has Bumper
Potato Harvest

If the 548,000 barrels of cranberries produced in the fiscal year ending Nov. 1 in the United States were placed end to end, they would reach from Boston to within a few miles of the city of Washington. The present crop is the largest since 1925, when a record of 744,000 barrels was made, according to comparative estimates released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Massachusetts is outstanding in the production of cranberries with 395,000 barrels in the last year to 95,000 for New Jersey, 42,000 for Wisconsin, and 16,000 for Washington and Oregon together. The Massachusetts output for 1929 exceeds the preceding year's by 60,000 barrels, while all the other states engaged in the industry showed a falling off in production.

The estimate on potatoes finds the Nation's average slightly lower than usual, the crop total of 353,977,000 bushels for 1929 being more than 130,000,000 bushels short of 1928. Maine, as usual, is the leader in potato production with 46,440,000 bushels, more than 7000 better than the preceding year for the State. Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island were the only states to produce larger crops than 1928.

Apple production fell off from 1928 in every apple state except Maine and Rhode Island and as a result the country's 1929 total of 28,519,000 barrels was 6,749,000 less than 1928. Maine showed an increase over the preceding year of 405,000 barrels. Washington led, as usual, with 7,762,000 barrels, compared to 10,000,000 in 1928.

The average daily milk production for all States in New England was reported at 14.33 pounds as compared to 14.01 in 1928. Decreases in production in New Hampshire were offset by increases in the other five states. Rhode Island led with a daily average of 19.49.

MAIN CAUCASUS RANGE CROSSED IN OPEN CART

(Continued from Page 1)

the notably polite and charming people who sit about the waiting-room of the motorbus station understand Russian.

The faces of some of the women suggest Greek classical models; it is a matter of historical record that there were many Greek colonies on the neighboring Black Sea coast and the legend connects this part of the world with Jason's trip in search of the Golden Fleece.

Road Rough and Narrow

The first part of the trip over the Ossetian Road, from Kutais to the mountain resort of Shovi, is covered in one day by a motorbus, although the road, which follows steadily the course of the mountain river, Rion, is rough and narrow, with frequent right-angle twists that make considerable demands on the steering capacity of the chauffeur.

Thickly wooded green hills, gradually rising higher, are on both sides of the river, and looking down into the Rion one can see people engaged in what looks like the exciting sport of shooting its rapids in rafts, guided with poles.

Snowy mountains begin to appear on the horizon, and in Shovi one finds a resort that, in accordance with suggestions many Alpine places, fine-clad hills convey a wonderful element of fresh coolness to the evening air, even in the month of August, which is hot in the Caucasus. All around Shovi, within a radius of perhaps 20 miles, are glaciers, mineral springs and snow-capped peaks.

It is one of the pleasantest of Soviet summer resorts, if only from the fact that, possibly because of its out-of-the-way location, it does not, like many others, contain two or three times as many visitors as it can comfortably accommodate.

Stormy Mountain Rivulets

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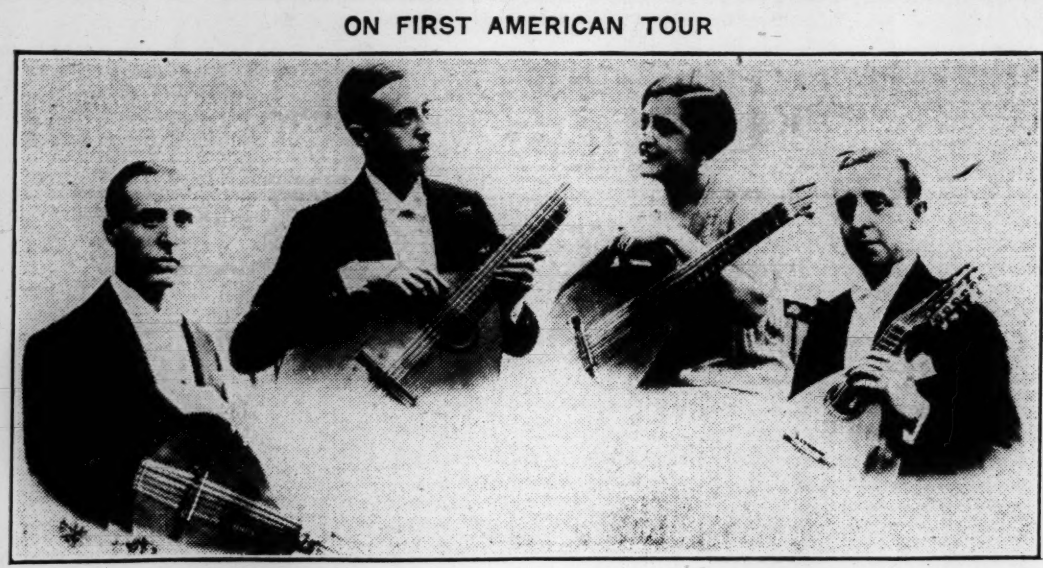
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After a time the traveler comes to a remarkable view: the valley of Tuatelia. The road here is still very high and one looks down a precipitous



The Aguilar Lute Quartet, Which Made Its First American Appearance in New York Nov. 11, Plays at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Nov. 18, and Will Then Continue Its Tour Across the United States.

Lener String Quartet; Aguilar Lute Quartet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Immediately after the London String Quartet closes a season of five concerts, comes the Lener String Quartet, Messrs. Lener, Smolovits, Roth and Hartman, opening another season, just as long but less compact. The Londoners made all their appearances in a week. Mr. Lener and his colleagues make theirs at intervals of from five to 17 days. The plan of both organizations is the same, to present the whole quartet repertoire, from the beginning to the present, in outline.

The beginning, as Mr. Lener set the matter forth to me one day at his manager's office, is 1750, or thereabouts. Quartet writing took its origin in Italy, we may no doubt safely say, though it was going in Germany almost as soon. But after all, only enough was done before the "Soviet tourists" young men and women, bronzed by the hot sun and pushing on to the Mamison Pass under the guidance of an old Ossetian on horseback.

It was necessary to break the journey in the village Zarnag. The "base" here is far less comfortable than the one in Shovi; when one asks for water a river half a mile away is pointed out and the only sleeping place is the floor on one of the rooms in the local schoolhouse, which serves as the base. But no sensible person would expect Swiss comforts in the wilds of Ossetia.

By way of compensation, the next day's journey from Zarnag to the northern terminus of the road at Alstich opens up one striking panorama after another of wild mountain scenery. The road now follows the downward course of the River Ardon, which in Ossetian means "Mad Water."

It is appropriately named, because it foams at a speed uncommon even in mountain streams and beats with tremendous force on the huge rocks which obstruct its passage.

Ravine of Rich Color

One can find the rich color of the Rocky Mountain canyons in the Kasarsky ravine, which from the scenic point of view is probably the best stretch of road. Here, too, are many memorials of the Ossetian past, the most common being the truncated pyramids which mark the resting places of ancient ecclesiastics.

Further down the road one passes the Sadon silver mines, where overhead cranes and pulleys mark the place of extracting the mineral from cliffs overhanging the road. After Sadon there are new splendid cliffs; the river gorge contracts in spots to very narrow dimensions; here and there the rocks almost form a natural arch over the road.

A shrine where pious travelers of past days offered up prayer for a safe journey through the wild mountain road is passed and with dramatic suddenness one emerges from the gorge into the level expanse of the North Caucasian steppe, where the road ends in the Ossetian town of Alstich.

Here everything is quite flat and only the high peaks which are visible on the southern horizon remind the traveler of the primitive mountain land of which he has caught such fascinating vistas.

Pretorians Opposing Diversion of Zambesi

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. A.—There is a scheme on foot to irrigate the Kalahari Desert by diverting some of the water of the Zambesi River. The people of Pretoria regard this as a menace to their water supply and are demanding an official investigation.

It is suggested that all the Zambesi water does not pass through the gorge at the Victoria Falls, but enters a subterranean channel and passes to the north, where it emerges again in springs such as at Wondergat and Grootfontein, near Mafeking, and at Rietveld, near Pretoria.

Enormous supplies of underground water have been proved to exist all over the Union, and some springs pour out thousands of gallons of water a day without being affected by drought. It is reasonable to suppose that the upheaval that formed the narrow gorge and the chasm of the falls also shattered the rocks under the surface and left a passage for an underground river. The mention of subterranean rivers and lakes frequently occurs in native legends, and it is said that the Zambesi was used by Rinder Haggard in his "Allan Quatermain."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Frank Casato, Union City, N. J.; Mrs. J. Casato, Union City, N. J.; Mrs. Carolyn M. Day, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Evelyn Merriman, Madison, N. J.; Miss Alice M. R. Davis, London, England; W. H. Sears, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. W. H. Sears, Syracuse, N. Y.; Lillie Groe, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. A. E. Skinner, Reading, Mass.; Mrs. W. A. Crocker, Watertown, Mass.; Mrs. Bruce C. Swanson, Wakefield, Mass.; Mrs. A. Isabel Walton, Lewiston, Me.; Mrs. Florence L. Cherry, Providence, R. I.; Charles W. Elton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. A. H. Weber, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Alpha Livingston, Sheridan, Wyo.; Edward G. Livingston, Sheridan, Wyo.; Marjorie Spriggs, Waban, Mass.; Ethel Webb, Waban, Mass.

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choirs and gladly received by the Friday afternoon audience.

Mr. Eichheim has added two souvenirs to his memoirs of eastern travels. In his latest, the "Java," he joins to the usual orchestral instruments of the West those of the Javanese orchestra, including metal tubes, metal bars, marimba and gongs. These inevitably supply a certain color and atmosphere. The effects are native, but their harmonic treatment is that of the French impressionists. There is a great deal of repetition but no apparent development. We had always understood that Eastern music was very monotonous. Mr. Eichheim in "Java" gave us nothing to modify the impression.

The "Burma," written originally for a play, probably would be more expressive if heard in the theater. Of its two sections the first is a tone picture of a village in the Delta. The impression left by this was not materially different from that made by the "Java." Both, we think, would be more effective if they were shorter.

And it is possible that they would have profited if they had been conducted by Dr. Koussevitzky instead of the composer, Mr. Eichheim. He allowed the bells which accompany the entire twilight picture to be sounded so loudly that in the end they became a mere drone. The way they sound at the end of the "Java," we think, would have realized that, regardless of "realism," considerations of artistic balance required that they should be subdued. By the way, what do you do with the bells in the end of the "Burma?"

The remainder of the Burma poem consisted of three dances, making up a "pwe," or entertainment. These were more acceptable than the preceding ones, chiefly because they were shorter and more varied. Among themselves. On the whole, Mr. Eichheim's impressions of the East are very definitely those of a traveler from the West, and we are not convinced that the attempt to make a score which would be the musical thoughts of the one in the East is a very realistic one.

For conclusion, another mild revelation of a Strauss score. In this instance, the score was ideal, and the playing was perfect. The adagio of the Mozart B flat major Quartet and the allegro of the Beethoven E minor, as performed on this occasion, were beyond anything I ever heard for beautiful sonority, elegant phrasing and whatever else there may be that counts.

Perhaps I shall change my view. Perhaps I shall merely find that the Lener String Quartet has an extraordinary manner. What seems like unanimity may cool down to uniformity. The startling contrasts of loud spots and very narrow dimensions; here and there the rocks almost form a natural arch over the road.

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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Stock Market Turns Upward
—Confidence Renewed—
Output of Steel Lower

With the stampede of security markets threatening to sweep along with it prices of commodities and to check the normal development of trade and industry in the United States, the figures and opinions have been mobilized this week against the onslaught of indiscriminate selling.

To the statements that have since the break in New York stocks, that underlying business conditions are sound, has been added this week the weight of Secretary Mellon's proposal of a cut in income tax rates. Following last Wednesday's overwhelming liquidation, it came as an assurance from Washington that had been considered the great need of the moment.

Reports of the organization of strong financial support were broadcast Thursday morning, a bid for 1,000,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey at 50 being generally attributed to the interests of the stock market. The ability of the New York stock market to stage a good recovery in the early part of this week, and the effects of this support were evident at the opening of Thursday's session. Gains ranging up to 10 points were recorded by the first few yards of trading, and the recovery throughout the day was one of confidence.

Brokers' Loans Slashed

The announcement of a reduction to 4 1/2 per cent in the Federal Reserve Bank's rate on loans to brokers, and the declaration of an extra dividend by General Motors Corporation, in addition to numerous other financial declarations of this week, have given confidence a buoyancy such as has not been felt for several weeks.

Under the London stock market have watched New York prices closely this week, and the course of London prices has followed the trend in Wall Street.

(Weakness in Berlin prices was followed by a firmer tone last week. Money was easily obtained, and the stock market at Paris also showed improvement toward the close of the week, influenced by the reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank rate.

The trend of American stock prices already has been felt keenly in the countries of the world. The United States and concern has been expressed over the effects this may have upon the purchasing power of agricultural communities, and the recovery, followed by stabilization, would of course, counteract these effects.

Steel Operations Lower

The steel industry in the United States is reported to be at a low level, with prices soft. Railroad buying continues in good volume but the majority of consumers are hesitant. The release of huge sums of money for speculation in securities is expected to stimulate construction activity, so that while the steel trade for the moment is softening, it may be buoyed by the slump of security prices. It may be expected to benefit in the future by orders from volume.

Business in both countries ended Nov. 9, as measured by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was smaller than in the preceding week but substantially larger than in the corresponding week of 1928. Freight car loadings declined from both prior periods. Wholesale prices continued downward, and were markedly lower than a year ago.

Financing by bonds gained sharply this week, totaling \$45,422,000, compared with \$16,866,000 last week. For the corresponding week of 1928, the financing by bonds totaled \$50,762,000. Big increases, as compared with a year ago, continue to feature in bank clearings. The week's total is \$4,793,000, exceeding that of a year ago by 21.7 per cent.

Reports From Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—Employment in the coal trade continues at fair levels, and output is steady.

SOUTH AMERICA—Reports from Argentina and Brazil to the United States Department of Commerce state that business in both countries is quiet. Collections are slower in Argentina. Brazilian exchange has been weak.

AUSTRALIA—A firmer tone reflected by wool sales is reported from Australia.

DENMARK—Danish business conditions are generally satisfactory. Record crops have been harvested in the last two years. Most industrial lines are moderately active, with a few working at capacity. The money market is easy. Norway—A gradual improvement in Norwegian business has come with the last few months, and recent reports state that the gains are being held in the money market. The steady building is exceedingly active.

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertiser inserting three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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HOLLAND, AMSTERDAM—Two adjoining rooms in this edition only. Full board and attendance; bathroom, phone, Apply Mrs. VORSTER, Valeriusstraat 121.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FLORENCE—Miss Muzilard, 11 Viale Mazzini, comfortable, refined, English home. Highest references.

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Paris—"SUZY OLIVIER" (herself) Dressmaking, lingerie. Comes to your home. Write to 10 rue Edouard (3°)

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Mlle. Ducloux, former professor in American College, gives French lessons; translation, preparation thesis. 102, Ave. Victor Hugo.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOREIGN AUSTRALIA—Well-kept brick residence, 5 rooms, bathroom, central heating, 10,000 sq. ft. E. R. corner Woodmoor and Sylvia Sts., Mt. Laver, W. V.

MUSIC TEACHER

PARIS, FRANCE—Mr. Bernard Pflunder, 90, rue d'Assas (6ème), gives private piano lessons.

PRIVATE TOURING

PARIS, FRANCE—MR. TALEB, 10, rue d'Assas (6ème), gives private piano lessons.

Local Classified

Stock Market Turns Upward
—Confidence Renewed—
Output of Steel Lower

With the stampede of security markets threatening to sweep along with it prices of commodities and to check the normal development of trade and industry in the United States, the figures and opinions have been mobilized this week against the onslaught of indiscriminate selling.

To the statements that have since the break in New York stocks, that underlying business conditions are sound, has been added this week the weight of Secretary Mellon's proposal of a cut in income tax rates. Following last Wednesday's overwhelming liquidation, it came as an assurance from Washington that had been considered the great need of the moment.

Reports of the organization of strong financial support were broadcast Thursday morning, a bid for 1,000,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey at 50 being generally attributed to the interests of the stock market. The ability of the New York stock market to stage a good recovery in the early part of this week, and the effects of this support were evident at the opening of Thursday's session. Gains ranging up to 10 points were recorded by the first few yards of trading, and the recovery throughout the day was one of confidence.

Brokers' Loans Slashed

The announcement of a reduction to 4 1/2 per cent in the Federal Reserve Bank's rate on loans to brokers, and the declaration of an extra dividend by General Motors Corporation, in addition to numerous other financial declarations of this week, have given confidence a buoyancy such as has not been felt for several weeks.

Under the London stock market have watched New York prices closely this week, and the course of London prices has followed the trend in Wall Street.

(Weakness in Berlin prices was followed by a firmer tone last week. Money was easily obtained, and the stock market at Paris also showed improvement toward the close of the week, influenced by the reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank rate.

The trend of American stock prices already has been felt keenly in the countries of the world. The United States and concern has been expressed over the effects this may have upon the purchasing power of agricultural communities, and the recovery, followed by stabilization, would of course, counteract these effects.

Steel Operations Lower

The steel industry in the United States is reported to be at a low level, with prices soft. Railroad buying continues in good volume but the majority of consumers are hesitant. The release of huge sums of money for speculation in securities is expected to stimulate construction activity, so that while the steel trade for the moment is softening, it may be buoyed by the slump of security prices. It may be expected to benefit in the future by orders from volume.

Business in both countries ended Nov. 9, as measured by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was smaller than in the preceding week but substantially larger than in the corresponding week of 1928. Freight car loadings declined from both prior periods. Wholesale prices continued downward, and were markedly lower than a year ago.

Financing by bonds gained sharply this week, totaling \$45,422,000, compared with \$16,866,000 last week. For the corresponding week of 1928, the financing by bonds totaled \$50,762,000. Big increases, as compared with a year ago, continue to feature in bank clearings. The week's total is \$4,793,000, exceeding that of a year ago by 21.7 per cent.

Reports From Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—Employment in the coal trade continues at fair levels, and output is steady.

SOUTH AMERICA—Reports from Argentina and Brazil to the United States Department of Commerce state that business in both countries is quiet. Collections are slower in Argentina. Brazilian exchange has been weak.

AUSTRALIA—A firmer tone reflected by wool sales is reported from Australia.

DENMARK—Danish business conditions are generally satisfactory. Record crops have been harvested in the last two years. Most industrial lines are moderately active, with a few working at capacity. The money market is easy. Norway—A gradual improvement in Norwegian business has come with the last few months, and recent reports state that the gains are being held in the money market. The steady building is exceedingly active.

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertiser inserting three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HOLLAND, AMSTERDAM—Two adjoining rooms in this edition only. Full board and attendance; bathroom, phone, Apply Mrs. VORSTER, Valeriusstraat 121.

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FLORENCE, ITALY—Pension Chapman, 19 Via Montebello. Hot and cold running water, view garden. Moderate terms. Central heating.

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MUSIC TEACHER

PARIS, FRANCE—Mr. Bernard Pflunder, 90, rue d'Assas (6ème), gives private piano lessons.

PRIVATE TOURING

PARIS, FRANCE—MR. TALEB, 10, rue d'Assas (6ème), gives private piano lessons.

EUROPE

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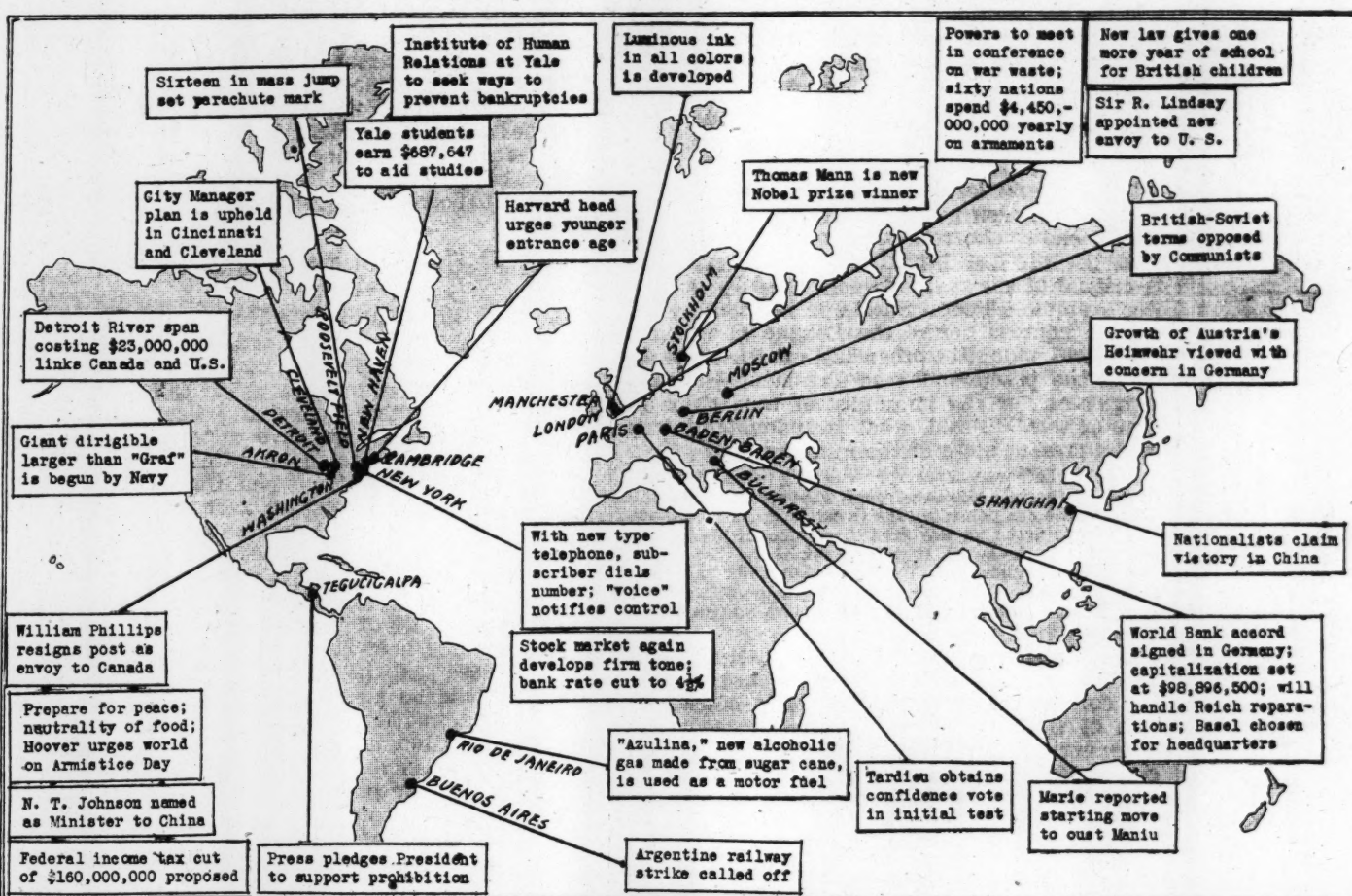
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



I Record only the Sunny Hours



Honesty Endures

FIFTY years in the scale of human existence constitutes quite a long interval. A number of things which have the appearance of substantially might pass utterly away during the period, but others seemingly less tangible endure. In the year 1879, J. S. Pogue, who is now a traveling salesman living in St. Louis, was conducting a general store near here. He long ago closed out his stock and the establishment and moved away. Recently while visiting friends here he was approached by an elderly farmer of the countryside who inquired if he was not the merchant of those other years, saying that he felt he recognized him as such. Upon being assured of the identity, the farmer handed Mr. Pogue the sum of \$2.60, stating that 50 years ago he had purchased a pair of shoes on credit, upon which this amount remained unpaid. Shortly thereafter the store had been closed, and through all the intervening years he had been keenly conscious of the desire to find its proprietor and settle the transaction with him, as he now had the opportunity to do. The incident had wholly passed from the recollection of Mr. Pogue. He said he was grateful for the payment, of course, but immeasurably more so for the assurance which was added to his life. His business experience had brought him, that man's inherent sense of honesty never dies. Arguments of one sort and another may lull it to sleep, and circumstances such as for so many years confronted this farmer may seem to delay its expression, but it is never truly lost.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: That Chicago professor who says it takes 1000 motions to wash the dishes never tried to scrape cold egg yolk from a breakfast plate. Atlanta Constitution: The problem is not so much what to do with the discarded automobiles as what to do with those which should be discarded. Louisville Courier-Journal: The Mayor of Atlanta thinks "plowing is better than plowing in the mud." If plowing is taken up as a sport it may prove more profitable, too. Arkansas Gazette: Statistician who estimates that one man out of every 100 plays golf would still be right if he counted only those who actually use the links.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Oceanside, California

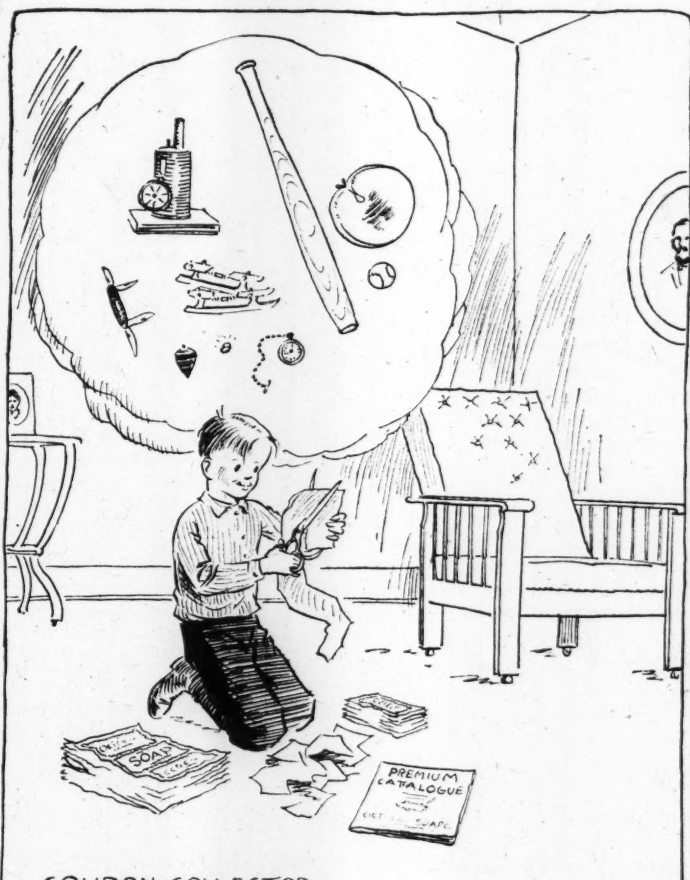
Dear Snubby: I was so glad to read your letter to Anna Leary, and also her letter, that I thought you might be happy to hear from another white doggie who lives out in California. I am usually called an Eskimo dog, although some people say that I am a Samoyede. My name is Toy and I have lived with my mistress and master for many years. I used to live in Colorado, and how I did enjoy going up into the Rocky Mountains for an outing! I would run all over the mountains and paddle around in the streams and have the best time! I love to ride in the car. I have been all over the eastern states with my mistress and master, and have even been to the Grand Canyon. Now I live just a few blocks from the Pacific Ocean, and every day my mistress takes me down to the beach for a romp. If I see a sea gull sitting on the sand a long way down the beach, I love to run as fast as I can right up to where he is. When I am almost there, he flies away, for he knows that I am only playing and that this is his part of the game! I surely do enjoy it, for it gives me such a good run.



Toy Evidently Enjoys Posing for the Photographer

I was interested in hearing about how you sit up and clap hands, Snubby, for I do the very same thing. Sometimes when I want something and no one is paying any attention to me, I take up my post near it and sit up and wag my paws up and down my hind legs and hold my front paws very high, swaying as I walk, and sometimes I give a quick little turn to the music. When I get through dancing I usually scamper to the door and give a quick little bark and that means, "I think that I

EARLY OCCUPATIONS



COUPON COLLECTOR

deserve a little walk for dancing so nicely." I love my mistress and master very dearly and even if they leave me for just a short while I go through all sorts of antics when they return. I am so glad to see them. I only wish that every doggie could have as good a home and as kind and loving treatment as we "Mailbaggers" have. Toy

Haddonfield, New Jersey

Dear Editor: I am inclosing two letters that I should like you to forward. Should envelopes as well as stamps be enclosed? I have never done so, but I have wondered if I should. Think very, very much for your trouble. I have made several highly valued friendships through the Mail Bag and its Editor enough. I enjoy all the features of the Monitor, especially the news. The Young Folks Page, Snubs, Waddles, and Sundial Stories are all joy givers, too, I think. Haddonfield is an old town, and full of historical interest. Its main thoroughfare was built by the British soldiers during the American Revolution, and some of the trees which still shade its sides were brought from England at that time. We are about three miles from the beautiful Central Airport, which ranks high among all the flying fields of the world. There was an air meet held there at its recent dedication, and it was very interesting to see all the planes racing over our house, some doing stunts, some flying in formation and others racing. The Cleveland Air Races also started from here.

I am 15 and my hobbies are wide, including dancing, hiking, taking pictures, writing letters, poems and short stories, and reading. I am also interested in music and aviation. I love to write and will gladly answer letters from girls anywhere, but I do hope that someone near my home will write, as all my correspondents are so far away that I can't see much chance of meeting them soon. At present, my main ambition is to meet all my Mail Bag friends. I have a limited knowledge of French, but I think I know enough to enable me to translate a letter received in that language. Louise A.

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and through it I hope to gain some pen pals. I am also writing my first letter to a Mail Bag girl. Mother takes all the periodicals and I find them so helpful. The Monitor does a great deal of good. I like to read the Book Reviews and the Art and Music pages. I can have all the old Monitors for my "Book," which is now about fifteen chapters in length. In it are all the interesting articles I find, such as the One Minute Biographies and Current Events. These I put into my book and they prove an excellent help in school. I am interested in art, music, books, tennis and swimming, and I promise to answer any girl who writes from near or from far. I will soon be 14. Virginia B.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor: I have written to the Mail Bag before, but my letter was not published. I enjoy the Monitor very much, and have made four correspondents through the Mail Bag. I am interested in cooking, sewing, music, and read-

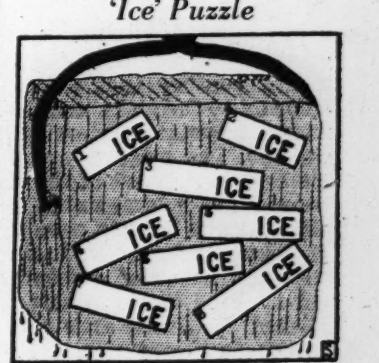
ing. I am 12 years old and am in the 10th grade at school. My brother takes violin lessons, and I take piano lessons. We can play several pieces together. We have a pretty collie dog. Her name is Collie. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was about 3 years old. I should like to correspond with girls anywhere in the world. I am a Camp Fire Girl. Ida F.

Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Dear Editor: I certainly love to read the Monitor. Every time I get it I look for the Mail Bag. I love to read the letters of the other correspondents. I also love to read the Children's Page and the Home Forum. The whole paper is very interesting and helps me in my school work. I certainly am grateful for that. I get so many things from it that I would be unable to get from any other paper.

I am 15 years old and a junior in high school. I love all out-of-door sports. We have a wonderful football team at our school. I am a member of the Girl Reserves, a Y. M. C. A. organization for high school girls. Every time there is a home football game we sell refreshments and make quite a bit of money that way. I am also a Girl Scout and a Girl Scout Sailor. I would like to hear from other Girl Scouts. Olivette P.

The following would like to receive letters: Marjorie J. (12), Rosser, Manitoba, Canada. Ruth R. (12), East Lansdowne, Pa.—Esperanza. Lucille D. (14), Glendale, Calif. Cherry S. (15), Alexandria, Va.—Collecting stamps and autographs. Mary B. (16), Peoria, Ill.—Especially from foreign countries. Betty B. (16), Toronto, Canada.



'Ice' Puzzle

The Spaces Are to Be Filled With Words Ending in "Ice." Definitions Are as Follows: 1—Small Rodents, 2—Cereal Grass, 3—Opinion Offered, 4—Pungent Odor, 5—Two Times, 6—Thin Piece, 7—Value Asked, 8—Three Times.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "How Much Does He Weigh?": 497 pounds.

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Georgia

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Millinery—Accessories
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re-blocked, re-shaped by the same
methods.

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FAMILY WASHING
ROUGH DRY
ECONOMY
Bay and Barnard Streets Phone 2405

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14 EAST BROUGHTON STREET

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Fine Clothing, Hats
and Furnishings
Falk Clothing Company
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in The Christian Science
Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

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Pennsylvania
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The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

One Minute Biographies



Who: A. T. STEWART.

Where: Ireland and the United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American merchant. He was of Scottish-Irish descent; born near Belfast, Ireland. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was destined for the ministry, but Alexander chose a career quite different. When he was 20 he took ship for New York. He was teaching school there when a legacy from his grandfather's estate decided him to make a start in the business world.

In due time at the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, Mr. Stewart erected a marble building which was long regarded as the handsomest dry goods store in the country. By the outbreak of the Civil War he was many times a millionaire, and had built another shop farther uptown. He had established branches in numerous American and European cities; there were mills in England and America which manufactured goods exclusively for A. T. Stewart. The little business, founded in 1823, had grown until it had become one of the largest mercantile concerns in the world. Its founder was generally looked upon as the wealthiest American.

And Mr. Stewart proved himself worthy of his trust. Not only had he an abundance of shrewd common sense and the courage to act upon his convictions; he had also wide sympathies which found expression through many humanitarian channels. It seemed that, wherever there was extreme suffering, there stepped in A. T. Stewart to the rescue. Homeless working girls in New York City, victims of the Chicago fire, unemployed in England, hungry in Ireland, sufferers in France at the period of the Franco-Prussian War—all shared in Mr. Stewart's benefactions. He was a close friend of General Grant, who wished to see the merchant occupying a seat in his Cabinet, had circumstances permitted. During his later years he lived in a palace which he had erected at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and filled with treasures of art.

Odds and Ends

A Closed Model
Automobile style changes are showing their effects on perambulators. At a recent baby carriage show in London a model was exhibited which had a closed-in top and glass windows.

Thinnest Thread
The finest thread visible to the human eye is made from melted quartz. It is so small that it would take 1000 of them to equal the diameter of a hair.

Kentucky's Streams
Kentucky has 1800 miles of navigable streams and 12,000 miles of fishable streams, said to be the greatest mileage of this kind in any state in the United States.

Cattle Encouraged
In an effort to encourage development of dairying and live stock growing, cattle have been eliminated from taxation in Mississippi.

Oil Lands
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that there are 25,000,000 acres of oil land in the United States.

Playgrounds
There are now more than 12,000 playgrounds in the United States and Canada.

New York School Budget
The school budget for New York City is said to considerably exceed \$100,000,000 per annum.

THE MONITOR READER
These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. When must "joy-riding" in private, or official railroad cars cease in the United States?—Among the Railroads 20

2. To what use can the colored linings used extensively in letters be put?—Household Arts Page 20

3. How many chains of banks are there in the United States?—Editorial 20

4. What new device keeps an airplane on its course and on a level?—Daily Features 20

5. How many automobiles are there to the square mile in Great Britain as compared with the United States?—Editorial Note 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Resign

One who "resigns" an office literally "signs back or again," our word being derived from the Latin *resignare*, a combination of *re*, "back, again," and *signare*, "to sign." It was expected of those public servants who were given written portfolios that when they desired to relinquish them they would do it formally with a signature, not with a verbal announcement. This made the matter entirely official, and permitted a record which would not be disputed.

The word is a more constructive one than "abandon," which indicates an intention of quitting with the purpose of never again claiming one's rights or interests in—relinquishing all connection with or concern in; or than "retire," which expresses withdrawal from active participation in a business, profession or undertaking. One who "resigns" merely yields up his official post, not necessarily his interest or support.

Re-sign is accentuated on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled *rez-in*, in which the *e* sounds as in *event*, *as in* *ice*.

"She resigned the office in order to devote herself more to the work of her favorite charity."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

Similar Experiences

Explorer: "I've known, I once went about in South America for months with a price on my head!"

Hostess: "Dreadful! I know the feeling. I came home from a sale once with the price ticket on my hat!"—Humorist.



Father: "Did you peel that apple before eating it, as I told you?"
Jimmy: "Yes, Dad."
Father: "What did you do with the peel?"
Jimmy: "I ate it after I had finished the apple."

Very Likely
The candidate was encountering unlooked-for opposition. In a wordy and equally stormy warfare he had come off second best against a resourceful, determined band of witty hecklers.

"Who brayed then?" he demanded in a loud voice, and paused triumphantly in the silence which greeted this.

As he made to recommence his speech, a voice sang out: "Perhaps it was only an echo, governor."—Christian Advocate.

Innocent Abroad
Newly Rich Tourist: "Well, I gotta get it to you for one thing—you've got us beat on fancy movie houses."

Native Guide: "Oh, M'sieu, that is no cinema; that is the Rheims cathedral."—Chicago Daily News.

Shrewd
"There are a number of letters here addressed to Jones, care of us. Do you know where to find him?"
"Er—no, sir, I don't."
"Write to him at once and tell him to send his address."—Bulletin (Sydney).

A Light Saver
A venerable Scot purchased a little radio set, and a few days later his friends asked him how he liked it.

"Well, it's a right to listen to," he replied, "but those bulbs are no use guide to read by."—Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Bank for the World

THE World Bank is to be a commercial, not a political, institution. That is the outstanding fact emerging from the successful conclusion of the conference held at Baden-Baden to draft its charter. The delegates, representing the banks of seven major powers, firmly resisted every effort to bind the Bank for International Settlements with nationalistic political chains. Its organization, as announced, preserves the distinctive, nonpolitical character particularly desired by the Young Commission, which proposed the bank primarily as a clearing house for German reparations, but also as a potential instrument of international fiscal co-operation. For either function its freedom from political control is essential.

Choice of Basel, Switzerland, as headquarters—after a compromise between three nations which wanted it in London and three which favored Brussels—insures a neutral site. Rejection of proposals to make the bank an accessory of the League of Nations removes any chance of complaint of political domination by Geneva, while the grant of power to the banks of all nations to veto its operations in their territories or currencies dispels any apprehension of its becoming a monetary octopus with tentacles manning national fiscal systems. As a further effort to make the bank world wide in scope, provision is made for including in its directorate representatives of nine nations besides the seven organizers.

In its primary function of handling reparations, the bank's chief advantage lies in the facilities it offers for the "commercializing" of German obligations. Under the Young plan, in consideration of the reduction of the reparations bill from \$32,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000, Germany makes definite promises to pay at fixed times—in effect signs notes which can be turned into cash. The plan is to have the World Bank handle this transaction as a trustee. It will hold these "notes" as security and regulate the issuing of reparations bonds against them. The bonds will be sold by the various creditor countries to the public. Germany will thus become indebted actually to individuals instead of to nations, and the whole question of reparations will be shifted from the quicksands of political and military pressure to the firm ground of ordinary business obligations. Another service of the bank—one which nothing but a bank could perform—will be to act as a buffer in case postponement of any annual German payment becomes necessary, using its own resources to tide over the emergency or invoking the co-operative aid of the combined member banks.

What the bank may become as a clearing house of international finance will depend on its development. It should, however, from the start, be able to facilitate transfers and lessen the need for gold shipments. It affords also a natural avenue for helpful consultation and co-operation among member banks. It will give to the world some of the benefits each nation now finds in having its own central or reserve bank. But the Bank for International Settlements will not possess the power usually wielded by such central banks. It will not hold the reserves of its members or be able to dictate their policy. Indeed, there can be no danger of its becoming an overlord of the nations' finances. It is designed to be a servant, not a master.

England's Stained Glass

THE recent work that has been accomplished at York Minster, in preserving and augmenting the wealth of stained glass which that famous church contains, draws attention to a form of medieval treasure in which England is peculiarly rich and whose value is steadily increased by time. The worth of the glass at York is very high, running, it is believed, into some millions of pounds, but the Minster is only one of many British churches that rejoice in the possession of fine examples of this type of work.

The term "stained glass" is at once too wide and too narrow. It is too wide because all colored glass is stained by the addition of some metallic oxide, and too narrow because glass in colored windows is usually painted as well as stained. The art of glass painting is of slow development, the color on tinted windows at first not being painted on, but incorporated with the glass. It was not until the early days of the sixteenth century that enamel was used to put color on to the glass, and the departure was not, from the point of view of ecclesiastical art, a success. The brighter enamel colors lack completely the richness of the old stained glass, and enamel has a lamentable tendency to crumble, allowing the light to peep through the windows in points and cracks. But the method fitted in with the needs of domestic windowpanes, and led to good work in this genre being accomplished by Swiss artists in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, work which can be appreciated even today.

It is often suggested that the secret of fine stained glassmaking has been lost, like the secret of the Stradivarius violin. The former secret, however, never existed, for the English stained glass which is now so universally and deservedly admired was not made according to any infallible recipe, but, on the contrary, reveals innumerable technical defects that have nevertheless, by the mellowing hand of time, been

transmuted into a finer beauty. Good judges believe that, with the same assistance, combined with the rise in the artistic status of craftsmen and the recognition of the possibilities of glass that artists are now showing, the glass work of today will have literally a bright future.

Check War at the Source

IT IS perhaps only human nature that each of the great leaders in the world-wide effort to accomplish peace, and to minimize or to wholly end the horrors of war, has not only his own pet method for attaining this end, but is critical of the methods suggested by others. For example, General Smuts, in his highly suggestive address before the League of Nations Union in London the other day, confessed doubt as to the practicability of President Hoover's suggestion for the immunity of food ships in time of war. He said, what is undoubtedly true in the present state of the human mind:

I doubt whether methods of humanizing private war will ever really serve a useful purpose. That was the road followed in the era preceding the Great War. As soon, however, as the first shot was fired these humanizing expedients went by the board. It will always be so. War cannot be effectively humanized. Its utter inhumanity and inexpressible barbarity will be its undoing and will work the cure, and not attempts to render it more human to the innocent.

Having thus disposed of this suggestion, General Smuts, with a cheerful optimism contrasting curiously with his pessimism in consideration of the Hoover proposition, proceeded to urge aerial disarmament. That there is good reason for any effort to do away with aircraft in time of war is undeniable. In the main, their use would be to bring horrible and illimitable disaster upon noncombatants. Mr. Hoover, in urging immunity for food ships, has said that the time has come to abandon the starvation of women and children as a weapon of war. But the militarists of today make no concealment of the fact that plans are being developed whereby, in the case of another war, cities would be laid waste by bombs dropped from aircraft, releasing incendiary fluids, stifling and lethal gases, pestilential germs, and every possible device which natural science has perfected for the destruction of human beings. If the starvation of women and children is to be abandoned, can there be any humane or intelligent reason for substituting for it their destruction by even more barbarous methods? General Smuts sees this, and therefore urges that after the reduction of navies is decided upon next January, military and aerial disarmament should be considered. He says of the latter:

Of these, aerial disarmament is the more urgent and important, as aerial warfare constitutes by far the more serious danger to civilization. It means ruthless warfare, not against the armed forces of the enemy, but against his civilian population, with the consequent destruction of cities and the population behind the lines. The position with regard to air warfare is still in a fluid, formative stage, with air forces rapidly growing in many countries, and it should therefore be dealt with without further delay.

Not a word of this indictment need be questioned in pointing out the great difficulty that lies in the way of the South African project. Not only are aircraft employed perfectly legitimately—if anything relating to war be legitimate—as scouts, as markers for the direction of artillery fire, and as swift carriers of information; but even if an international ban should be put on the production of military airplanes, as in Germany today, the ordinary aircraft of commerce can be so swiftly adjusted to military needs that the ban could never be made really effective. Mr. Smuts's own plan for aerial disarmament in its last analysis is merely an effort to humanize war—a purpose which when sought by President Hoover he condemned as impracticable.

It is probably true that in a moment of vital conflict nations would rudely thrust aside any limitations which might have been put upon them by treaty or mutual agreement. The one lesson of this is that every possible endeavor should be exerted to develop methods other than war for the settlement of international quarrels. The League of Nations, the Hague Court and the Permanent Court of International Justice are all parts of a coherent system established to accomplish this end. All deserve the support of the foes of war.

Unifying British Road Transport

THE need for new methods in dealing with the complex problems of modern passenger transport by road in Great Britain is strikingly pointed out in the recently published second report of the Royal Commission on Transport. If, as is not unlikely, the recommendations of the transport commissioners pass into law, road transport in Britain will no longer, as hitherto, be regulated by the 1300 licensing authorities throughout the country, each with its different set of by-laws passed without regard to the traffic conditions prevalent in other districts. Nor will the 600-odd rural districts in Britain, which have apparently been innocent of all traffic control, be allowed to enjoy that state much longer. For the entire road transport system, the commission recommends, should be considered from a national and not a local point of view.

To make this possible, it advises that the whole of Britain, with the exception only of the area comprised by Greater London, should be divided, so far as passenger road services are concerned, into fourteen traffic areas, each controlled by three salaried commissioners appointed by the British Ministry of Transport. And while the present local authorities are still to retain their power to determine the routes, stands, and stopping places of all public service vehicles that pass through their districts, the national traffic commissioners will issue driving licenses, regulate fares, control time-tables and speed limits, examine the road worthiness of vehicles, decide on the fitness of their drivers and conductors, and, generally, co-ordinate all passenger transport on rail and road.

This scheme for bringing under public control all the road services in Britain, it is generally conceded by the British press, is not only likely to bring more order and contentment into the present rather chaotic state of traffic, but is particularly welcome at a moment when road transport is to be extensively developed. The Commercial Transport Exhibition, which has just succeeded the Motor Show in London, has disclosed that a number of automobile manufacturing firms are about to expand their

present activities to include the construction of fast and commodious motorcoaches and buses, designed to compete with the railways both in speed and comfort. In addition, heavy goods vehicles up to ten tons are to be put on the roads to cope on more up-to-date lines with long-distance transport of goods.

To realize the full importance of the proposed national transport system for Britain, it must be remembered that road transport everywhere is barely emerging from its infancy. Any scheme designed to solve its problems deserves thoughtful study.

Tax Reduction vs. Stock Market

THE decision of President Hoover and Secretary Mellon to recommend immediate tax reduction is tangible and constructive assurance that American business is basically sound. The leaders of the House and Senate have already given their tentative approval to the project, and there should be little difficulty in obtaining prompt action when Congress convenes for its regular session next month. The prospective reduction will decrease taxes on corporations and on some classes of personal incomes by 1 per cent, and it is expected to aggregate approximately \$160,000,000.

The possibilities of such a tax relief program have, of course, been under consideration by the White House and the Treasury for some time, and it should be appreciated that this step is being taken, not because of the collapse of the stock market, but despite it. The announcement at this time, stimulating and encouraging as it is, yields further proof that a crisis in Wall Street need not be a crisis in American industry. If ever the stock market was a reliable barometer of the prospects of American business, it has not proved its worth in the present instance, and the federal authorities in determining to pursue their plans for tax reduction have wisely declined to accept the distorted picture of the Nation's financial condition which Wall Street has mirrored forth.

It is apparent that the Government's revenues during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have revealed a remarkable increase over those for the same period of a year ago. This increase has been primarily due to the yield of federal taxes, as the following figures show:

Source	First quarter, Fiscal year, 1929	First quarter, Fiscal year, 1930	Increase
Internal revenue	\$669,132,022.05	\$770,532,838.01	\$110,400,815.96
Customs	147,798,288.47	161,183,293.31	13,385,004.84
Miscellaneous receipts	77,820,769.93	82,994,684.06	5,173,914.13
Totals	\$894,751,080.45	\$1,014,710,815.38	\$119,959,734.93

Of the total revenue of last year, it is estimated that approximately \$300,000,000 resulted from stock market gains during the year 1928, and it is therefore all the more significant that the Federal Government is capable of undertaking a tax reduction at a time when a measure of its forthcoming revenue is likely to be canceled by the tobogganing of stock values during the last few weeks.

The Rights of World Citizenship

WHAT rights has the stranger in our midst? What privileges shall be accorded the alien in any country? The question, in its abstract, is very simple, and its answer is not difficult to be found. Yet in actual practice the situation often works out quite differently. Forty nations have sent delegates to a conference just starting in Paris to devise solution of such issues, among others, as double taxation, regulations governing foreign branch companies, and the treatment by landlords of their foreign leaseholders.

Most persons who have lived or even traveled abroad have met at some point the inconveniences of international restrictions. Since the World War much has been said about the difficulties of obtaining passports and visas. These, however, are but minor beside those which spring from the differences that arise through racial pride and suspicion. The war helped to bring the entire question to a head and set the nations to thinking and planning to wipe the slate as clean as possible.

The present conference is operating under the auspices of the League of Nations, but the United States is unofficially represented by diplomatic and consular officers stationed in Paris. However conditional any one nation may have made its attendance on the conference, it is doubtful whether any could successfully stand out against the reforms. The world has, for example, after years of negotiation, its international copyright and patent laws. These have laid the ground for further mutual concessions to personal rights and privileges, and more amicable everyday relations between peoples.

Random Ramblings

It is to be hoped that the United States Treasury will put the new \$10,000 bills in general circulation before Dec. 25, as the latest portrait of Salmon P. Chase would certainly make a very fine Christmas present.

A favorite native dish in Honolulu is humuhumunukunuaakaa. Even one portion of this would give most of us something to chew on.

Garden society note: Sweet William and Bouncing Betty have closed their house for the winter. They will return in the spring.

The watermelon is said to be 92 per cent water, but that it's one of the watered stocks of which many are heartily in favor.

The political parties' famous full dinner pail seems to have been succeeded by the college's full football bowl.

Reports from London state that Queen Mary has already started her Christmas activities. Have you?

It requires a lot of "know" to know how to say a no that means no, and yet cause no regrets.

One fellow who never objects to having his business go to the wall—the paper hanger.

Bills that have been running a long time never seem to get anywhere.

The difference between an open bar and a closed car—prohibition.

A Holiday Moon

IF IT is true that you cannot reach high altitudes without lifting pinnions, it is certain that you cannot picnic on great heights without first lugging fagots up the steep. This explains why we climbed the bramble-dotted side of Bolt Tail dragging behind us piles of branches and deadwood dyed pink with red Devon soil. Up on the site of our encampment there grew only gorse and bracken and purple foxgloves, close turf and heath flowers; the kindling for the fire must therefore be found in the valley between the hills.

We relieved ourselves of our haversacks, books and cooking implements, and built our fireplace of the loose rock boulders lying about everywhere. No little grate of a trio of bricks suited such an evening and such a spot, but a large, circular fireplace as superior to the aforementioned bricks as a Tudor fireplace to an attic grate!

Within we laid the fagots; then the tiny, creeping flame, licking round the dry bramble stems we fed it with, soon found the larger twigs, and the fire began to leap and crackle merrily, with a loud, almost noisy exultation. The blue smoke coiled away, under a fitful breeze, now into the deepening pink-washed sky behind us, and now against the cloudless blue opposite, where the faintest wash of golden light heralded the rising of the full moon.

Oh, but we had supped on poached eggs and wood-toasted bread, and fruit and cream of Devonshire; and we had read aloud poems which expressed something of what we both felt the evening to contain, before she, the great Luna, rose in all her splendor, almost startling us as she pushed her great, burnished gold disk up behind the headland in front.

Huge, portentous, impressive, she rose from the jagged crag of sheer cliffs which fell away into impenetrable coves, homes of the endlessly crying seabirds. For an instant or so she seemed to balance herself on the edge of the cliff, a great lustrous, golden globe; then swinging clear she lost her touch with earth, and at once became more serene and ethereal, remote and removed from our terrestrial playmaking. And because one of us prided herself on piping little cascades of notes from a tin whistle, we piped her on her way with tunes that seemed to grow more homely and less exalted as she rose higher and higher, and exchanged her golden glow for a silver sheen. The sound was thin on the hillside, like fine-drawn threads of smoke.

The all-pervading light from the now vanished sun would not yield ascendance to the moon for a long time yet; and even when, much later, we left our camp fire and wandered over to the edge of the headland where the sea pinks washed our feet like rosy dew, she had not quite asserted her supremacy, and our moon shadows quivered faintly and half-heartedly.

From this distant vantage point our bonfire was no more than a pin-point of fire among the bracken, but oh, so satisfying, and as the shadows sank upon the checkered hills pressing them down in sleep, while the almost rose-tinted moonlight flowed over the slopes, we were called irresistibly back to its glow and warmth, our shadows running beside us, undulating over the rippling ground.

We crunched round the glowing cinders with their gray, ashy fringe. Against the sky line of the headland, and against the now indistinguishable sea, little black silhouettes of rabbits leaped and scampered in ridiculously clear and distinct outline, ears reared, tails bobbed, and feet scuttling in an unceasing pantomime. We were absorbed in this moving frieze that evening, painted around our limitless walls.

In the low growth at our feet a cornerake whirled, and little movements told that the real denizens of the night were stirring; and as we climbed down the steep, grassy slope in a kind of glorified wonder, conscious that there was around us more beauty than as yet we could imbibe, the glowworms, under the tiny bramble bushes, lit us safely on our homeward way.

By dropping down into the little well between the hills, where the tiny cobbled square of sleep-enfolded cottages lay, we lost the moon altogether. She had not yet climbed high enough over the hill to splash the square with her magic light; and it was not until much later that we saw, under the eysrows of the thatch that overhung our tiny window, that she had swung into the square and brought down her dancing moonbeams from the heights to our very door.

H. F.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

"INADMISSIBLE is the zone of dissidence in the magnificent empire of the metric decimal system created by the fact that the right angle is divided into ninety degrees of sixty minutes each, and of sixty seconds each." It is archaic and irrational, Charles Nordmann declares in *Le Matin*. He is a natural scientist of note, whose popular approach to his subject in articles appearing in that newspaper has won him many listeners. He insists that the time has come to adopt at least here—where the metric code was first formulated—the proposal made to divide the right angle into 10 decigrades, 100 centigrades, and 1000 milligrades. In this case the centigrade (or simply "grade") would be only slightly less than the present degree. Calculations, it is claimed, would be immeasurably simplified by this step.

Rhymes of Victor Hugo are invoked by a literary newspaper critic in commenting on the "study voyage" of a group of parliamentarians to French North Africa. Forty were to have gone, but only thirteen finally embarked. Victor Hugo wrote a good many years ago:

En partant du golfe d'Otrante
Nous étions trentesix.
Mais en arrivant à Cadix
Nous étions dix.

En partant de Châteaudun
Nous n'étions qu'un;
Arrivant à Carcassonne,
Personne!

Certainly the distinguished company will not, as in the verse, dwindle to no one, and despite the fun poked at the members, they should undoubtedly accomplish work which will be useful when Parliament comes later to consider measures for developing what was in Roman times the granary of Europe.

If there were a tunnel for trains beneath the English Channel, it is difficult to imagine the vast numbers of English folk who would probably come annually to France. During the summer months, the English came over at the rate of 100,000 a month, and it is permitted to imagine the number would be greatly increased were traveling such a simple matter as getting on a train in London and detraining at Paris. Never have there been so many English visitors as this year, and the high-mark day this season brought nearly 7500 as against 5000 for the day of most traffic last year. The English far outnumber the annual sojourners here of any other nation; in the case of the Americans, for example, four times as many cross the frontier.

Autumn tints are missed in Paris by those accustomed to the cloaking fall colors about Canadian and New England cities. But there was one spot where the red shone through. It was by a waterfall. In France the leaves turn yellow, but seldom are of brighter hue before parting from their boughs and swaying to the ground. By the waterfall a pine tree stood with long green needles, and by the waterfall a great gray boulder stood. Over the stone sprang a vine grown scarlet in the nipping, early winter air—as if a patch of New England or Canadian forest had found its way to Paris and settled on a rock.

Hachette has published a book full of illustrations selected by Mme. Elise Maillard concerning the furniture of France from earliest times until today. We need to be neither a student of interior decorating nor a manufacturer

A Toast to the Sandwich

AND so, between a pear and some cheese, we laid the corner stone of a European federation; discreetly, between a pear and some cheese . . . which doesn't, you know, diminish at all the importance of the event." Thus did Aristide Briand comment upon a truly momentous modern sandwich, which may surely receive this title, although it is not of the strictly edible variety. For the making of this piece de résistance, M. Briand and the assistance of twenty-seven European delegates who met at luncheon and heard a plan for the formation of a United States of Europe.

It is good to see the sandwich emerging so boldly into the public prints, because despite its admittedly aristocratic origin it has suffered from a retiring disposition entirely too long. Let those who cling tenaciously to their jellied squab and mushrooms en cloche be warned that great men are conferring their approval upon the sandwich in no uncertain fashion. The five, or was it six, famous sandwiches which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh carried upon his trip to Paris have been bandied about until it is a wonder they have a scrap of crust, or reputation, left.

Sandwiches, too, are a part of the story of Thomas A. Edison's effort to perfect the electric light. Months of the greatest concentration, both on the part of the great inventor and his men, went into these experiments. And during the entire time an almost endless army of sandwiches stood at attention, doing their part unimportant share.

So having polished up the escutcheon of this viand for all present-day purposes, it may be well to consider it from the purely historic angle. It is related that, a considerable number of years ago in England, the Earl of Sandwich, in a moment of high glee, clapped a piece of meat between two pieces of bread and ate it with gusto. It was so good he had another, and then made some for his friends. It is not known how long they went on after this manner, but anyhow the Earl's name was as secure to fame as though he had invented, a peach melba, or something equally fancy.

For a long time the sandwich seems to have undergone a partial eclipse. Famous chefs spent untold hours in combining food in such a way that it was practically impossible for the layman to trace its original state and condition. These tests of the mixing spoon scorned the sandwich as much too obvious to be worthy of their attention. To procure this delicacy, it was necessary to enter unobserved some small lunch counter, where, if one were adept at juggling packages and dodging elbows, there waited a ham on rye.

And then, to its everlasting credit, the sandwich went collegiate. Upon every campus were those crowded little restaurants where the adventurous could have any combination then known, or that they could think up on the spur of the moment. Apparently the student had rather too much time between classes and library hours to devote to this pastime, for some wonderful and fearful combinations have resulted.

Some day, someone is going to write a whole etiquette book about how to eat sandwiches. Until that time comes you must do the best you can by yourself. The simple sandwich presents no difficulty in this respect, and it is not until we arrive at the sandwich with mayonnaise, and particularly the delicious clubhouse sandwich, that we run amuck. The waitress, in what you assume to be an innocent facetiousness, has presented you with the necessary implements to conquer; but that is only the beginning, or prologue, of the little farce.

The whole sandwich manifestly cannot be eaten at one gulp, so the plot is to detach seemingly segments from its entirety. For this purpose you must assume an earnest and forceful mien. Let the attention wander for one moment to your companion or the mural decorations, and you are irrevocably lost. The top slice flies west and the bottom slice south, and you are left with an entrée, which would have been all right, perhaps, if you had ordered it in the first place. Also, you must take into account the justified irritation of your neighbor as he emerges from the mayonnaise.

All this unquestionably proving the contention that somebody should write a book about it. E. W. G.

of furniture to enjoy this volume, for France has been a producer of beautiful furniture ever since something more than benches and stools have been used to sit on. The book introduces amateur and collector to the rich period furniture of France and from it a correct impression is had of the rooms and milieu in which the tables and beds and chairs fitted. Incidentally, since "antique" describes, as far as the American customs are concerned, anything more than a century old, the buying has been increasingly heavy of late of Louis Philippe products. He reigned from 1830 to 1848.

Why not? "Dear Mr. George Eastman, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. There was recently an exhibition of photographs held here, at which those from many different countries were shown. From America alone, came one-fourth of the photographs. There were exquisite landscapes, translucent still-life pictures, buildings and skies. They seemed almost all very lovely, and each year interest in this exhibition grows. Why can photography not be taught in all the schools in the same way as drawing? Afterward, it would seem, there would be as a result more people watching for artistic scenes than would be the case had they simply studied drawing in schools. Cameras should be supplied all schools, and as a result you would find a nation becoming gradually more appreciative of the beautiful in nature about them. Don't you think so? Yours sincerely, A Resident in Paris."

Long before these notes are read, there should be somewhere out in the Atlantic a tiny craft, strangely shaped, bowing bravely the long ocean swells. Destination, America; length, twenty meters; type of boat, Norwegian "drakkar," modeled exactly after an ancient Viking craft. Paris is interested, for the boat was brought up, the Seine and made fast near the spot where Alain Gerbault's Firecrest was on display for a week. The Firecrest had triumphantly journeyed around the world, and the Road Amundsen was to follow in her wake. The ship has shields along the sides, and a large, square sail. Its prow is carved in the form of a dragon's head. Some time ago a sister ship sailed from Norway to the United States.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

America's Network of Rivers

THE President has a distinct policy for inland traffic by water. The Ohio forms one segment in the general plans. They include a network of navigable streams in what might be called the Mississippi system. For the main river, they contemplate nine feet. For tributaries they seek six or seven feet for the present.

We may never witness even an approach to the old days when Mark Twain was a river pilot—the days when the Mississippi was alive with passenger boats from St. Louis south. The railroads have come to furnish quick and comfortable transportation. Nor is it worth while for dreamers to visualize huge ocean steamships coming up the river from New Orleans.

But it is practical for this vast inland system of waterways to handle heavy freight. Indeed, the fact is daily demonstrated. Barge lines are operating where facilities exist. True, the Government has had to do much of the pioneering, just as it has had to get behind ocean ships. But precisely as it is going out of business on the Atlantic, it proposes to get out of business on the Mississippi as rapidly as possible and retire in favor of private ownership and management—Philadelphia Inquirer.